The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

1876.

THE CAMPAIGN GAZETTE

FOR 50 CENTS.

THE CAMPAIGN EDITION

OF THE

Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette

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The CAMPAIGN GAZETTE will continue to be one of the most earnest advocates of the Republican party, its principles and candidates issued during the coming political battle. It will be just the paper to send to Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers.

The GAZETTE is well-known as the OLD RELIABLE REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER of Pennsylvania, and Republicans should see to it that

THE CAMPAIGN EDITION

Is largely circulated among the masses.

Special terms given to Republican Executive Committees in surrounding counties.

ADDRESS,

THE GAZETTE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The President and family went to Long Branch on Saturday.

—Jerry Coleman, a negro murderer, was hanged at Abbeville, S. C., on Friday.

—The failure of Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, is announced. The liabilities are $80,000, and the assets $220,000.

—A house belonging to Mr. Kelly, at St. Lawrence, N. F., was burned down, and two of his sons perished in the flames.

—The steamer Hellespont, from Bristol for Montreal, put into St. Johns, N. F., on Sunday a week, leaking, having struck on Keneys rock in a dense fog.

—Appearances are deceitful. At camp meeting it is difficult to tell from the back ground whether the man on the front seat is shouting glory, or has just sat down on a tack.

—The statement that "Wild Bill" was killed at Deadwood by the brother of one of his victims is confirmed. He went into his grave with the blood of at least 200 fellow-creatures on his head.

—The Sunday School excursionist now moves out into the woods, and getting his light casimeths smeared with pokeberry juice, resolves to become a pagan for a few minutes, and leans up against a tree and swears.

—Mark Twain, having been requested to attend a Tilden flag-raising and "give council," responded by letter that he would be unable to attend, but gave them counsel of the most generous sort—not to raise the flag.

—The Spanish Brigantine Mayanezana, from West Indies for St. Johns, N. F., laden with West Indies produce, struck a shoal of rocks in St. John's Bay on Monday, and became a total wreck. Capt. Foil, his wife, daughter and the steward were drowned.

—It is said that Harriet Martineau remained firm to the last in her negation of immortality. She said on her dying bed: "I have no reason to believe in another world. I have had enough of life in one, and can see no good reason why Harriet Martineau should be perpetuated."

—A young lady came into the State's parlor this morning with her twenty-eighth dress. She has been here fourteen days, and has displayed a fresh toilet every morning and evening. These dresses cost on an average $125 apiece, or about $3,500 for the lot. During this time her father has worn one cheap flannel suit, costing perhaps $35. And this young lady, whose father is not considered wealthy, is supposed to be in the market.—*Saratoga Correspondent.*

—In Paris says a correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, we met on the sidewalk the Marshal-President and his wife. His pictures resemble him, but give the impression of a much larger man than he is. His face is oval, features small and complexion dark. In stature short. His wife is fat and buxom, and appears to enjoy her position, and to be—as the Swiss say of Queen Victoria, who spent a summer with them five or six years ago—"a very respectable woman."

—Achmed Aga is the name of the Turkish monster who butchered nearly eight thousand innocent men, women and children living in the town of Batok, in Bulgaria. The description given of the scene by English eye witnesses is simply appalling. What a reflection is upon humanity and civilization that a nation like England, having the power to stay the bloody work, should wrap herself in the meshes of diplomacy, and supinely contemplate such atrocities.

—The Boston *Journal* has this queer story: "A pretty widow moving in high circles in New York informed the police of that city, on Tuesday, that her child, aged six years, had been stolen from in front of her residence in Lexington avenue, on Monday evening, either by or through the machinations of a down-town merchant whose addresses she had rejected. She was not afraid that her child would be harmed, as she only considered it had been stolen in order to induce her to marry the suitor who was so obnoxious to her.

—The tide will soon turn homewards. September is at hand, and the wanderer must return brown and ruddy from the field and forest and seaside, or pale and unrecuperated from fashionable folly. The church, the schools, the courts, the departments of official life will soon reopen, business will revive, and politics will enliven the closing summer and autumn. It will be pleasant to greet the familiar faces again and to look upon the thousands of children, who at all events, and under whatever obstacles and obstructions, have contrived to secure advantage from a summer sojourn.

—The increased number of cases of brutality at sea warrants the apprehension that cruelty at sea is just about entering upon its epidemic form. Nearly every paper published on the seaboard has its case, sometimes of the ordinary kind—that is, squabbles that do not amount to much—but more frequently at about time cases of some gravity. The unprecedented heat may have something to do with this increase of mutiny on the part of crews and brutality on the part of masters. This fact is, we presume, that quarreling has increased on shore of late, and the police reports deal largely with the knife, the pistol and the bludgeon.

—According to the report of the Land Agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the grasshoppers have not done as much damage to the wheat grown along the line as had been anticipated. The average yield will vary in different counties, in some running as high as 20 bushels per acre, in others as low as 10 bushels. In some places the grasshoppers made a clean sweep, but this was exceptional. Oats and barley suffered the most. On the line of the St. Paul & Pacific, and thence to the southern line of Minnesota, the crop will be about half the usual one, but in Northern Minnesota the yield will be cut down only 20 per cent.

—How Peter Cooper first struck gold, according to the testimony of his friend of auld lang syne: "He took a walk early in the morning out of town, up where the Murray Hill residences now stand. In the midst of a pasture stood the old powder-house, used for the storage of ammunition during the Revolution. He thought what a fine building it would be to occupy for the manufacture of glue. He went home, consulted his wife, got his breakfast, and, calling upon some of his friends, obtained the requisite means. In that place the foundation of his immense fortune was laid, and when the growth of the metropolis obliged him to abandon the building as a glue factory, he was a very wealthy man."

—The Paris *Journal des Economistes* for March estimates the world's annual product of gold and silver since 1852, making the total product of gold from that time to 1875, $2,812,600; of silver, $1,187,500. The average annual product of gold for this term is $117,196; of silver, $45,312. Statisticians estimate that the total amount of gold coin in use in most countries, except the Orientals, is about $2,600,000,000; of silver, about $1,000,000,000; of silver in Oriental countries, whose money is nearly all silver, $2,100,000. This makes out that nearly three-fourths of the coin in use in the commercial world is gold, which, on the average, is not far from the rate of production of the two metals.

—There are indications of an active Fall trade in New York. The sidewalks in the dry goods districts are crowded with boxes, and the hotels are patronized by hosts of country merchants. The recent great auction sales have imparted steadiness to prices and given tone to the market. The leading houses report lots of buyers, and this encourages the minor firms to believe that they will feel the new tidal wave. Some of the agents for woollen mills report that they have sold all the product of their factories, and that they are behindhand with orders. It is noticed that buyers make purchases cautiously and for present needs. They do not load up as in former years. The importers and jobbers are averse to large bills, and the smaller dealers are quite as accommodating in this respect as they should be.

—Philadelphia has hitherto been kept out of the general depression by the rush and excitement incident to the Centennial, but it is now feared that the reaction is coming. Rents have gone down and real estate has fallen off, and many of the building associations are foreclosing mortgages because the workingmen who have made purchases through them are unable to keep up their payments. It is estimated that there are ten thousand untenanted houses and twenty thousand unemployed laborers in the city. Building seems to have gone in advance of the necessities of the population. Many of the taverns set up in the vicinity of the Exposition grounds have proved utter failures, and those who invested in them are ruined. In June last eight hundred houses were sold by the Sheriff, which was an unprecedented number.

—The king of the Texas cattle kings is probably Captain Richard King, who has a farm about thirty miles from Corpus Christi, in that State. A local journal speaking of his great transactions in live stock says: "In March last he sold to one person from Kansas 26,000 head of horned cattle (all out of his own stock) for the sum of $327,500, deliverable in Hays City, Kansas, $100,000 paid down in cash and the balance on delivery, and in April he sent off three stock in thirteen droves, which arrived all safe. To be certain to have the requisite number to be delivered he added 5,000 extra head, and still has left some 50,000 head, besides 25,000 head of sheep and 7,000 or 8,000 head of horses and mules. He has some 60,000 acres of land under fence and is now fencing in 60,000 acres more, and still has 140,000 acres in and about the same tract. It took 700 men to drive this lot of stock, and upward of $30,000 for the outfit."

—The *Catholic World*, of New York, gives these statistics of Roman Catholicism in the United States: "A century back there were not more than 25 priests of the Catholic Church in the United States; in 1800 they were about 40; the number had risen to 232 in the year 1830, and to 890 in 1848. Further, in the ten years from 1862 to 1872 the number of priests was more than doubled, having grown from 2,817 to 4,869. Finally, there were in 1875, according to the official statistics of the various dioceses, 5,074 priests, 1,273 ecclesiastical students, and 6,528 Catholic churches and chapels in the United States. There are also 33 theological seminaries, 63 colleges, 557 academies and select schools, 1,615 parochial schools, 214 asylums, and 96 hospitals under the authority and control of the Catholic hierarchy of the United States. The number of lay members of the Catholic Church in the United States is not given with any show of authority in any publication within our knowledge."

—The Rev. W. E. Moore, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church at Columbus, Ohio, in writing to a friend, gives Governor Hayes the following excellent certificate: "You may rely upon him as a man of the highest character and ability. I do not know that he is a member of the church, but he is a constant attendant with his wife, who is a member of the Methodist Church. He is a man of very decided religious convictions, and of the very highest tone of morals, a standard to be imparted to his practice, and of the utmost purity in speech and conduct. He is not ambitious, but he has had the highest responsibilities, military and civil, thrust upon him, and so met them all as to satisfy the utmost expectations. His bitterest political enemies—and he has no other—have never said aught against his integrity. He is not, as they say, a mediocre man, as his successive defeats of Thurman, Pendleton and Allen have painfully taught them. You may rely upon him both to be elected and to rule well afterward."

PROSPECTS IN INDIANA.

What Senator Morton Has to Say —Confident of a Republican Victory—"The Democrats Have Not Much Hope of Carrying Ohio"—Why the President's Order was Issued.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, who is now in Philadelphia, has been interviewed and thus speaks of the political prospects:

"In regard to Indiana," he said, "the contest will be close and bitter, but I am confident that the Republicans will carry the State. The fact that Gov. Hendricks has been placed on the Democratic Presidential ticket will, of course, induce him to make a hard fight and to carry his own State. If he had been placed first on the ticket his followers would have entered earnestly into the campaign in the expectation of securing high offices, but the Vice Presidency anyway has but little patronage to dispense. They are, however, organizing for the fight. The Democrats understand that if they lose Indiana, under the circumstances, that is the end of the fight. If the Democrats should lose both Ohio and Indiana there would be very little chance left for the election of Tilden, and hence we understand that they are going to concentrate their efforts to carry Indiana. They have not got much hope of carrying Ohio, and for that reason will concentrate their money and energies on Indiana. The great body of the Liberals—Liberal Republicans of four years ago who supported Greeley will support the Republican ticket this year."

"As to the Independent movement, how will that affect the result?" the reporter inquired.

"The Independents, those who support Peter Cooper, it is thought will come from the parties about equal."

"Have you formed any estimate as to the probable vote?"

"Not yet, but we expect to carry the State, although, as I told you before, it is going to be a very close and a very bitter contest."

"As to the change in the ticket"—the reporter suggested.

"That change in the ticket I don't think will hurt the party any. General Harrison is a strong man and a popular man, and will get the full vote of the party. In regard to the order issued by the President, I will say something about that. The order of the President to General Sherman in reference to the use of the army was made in view of the fact that murder and violence have prevailed largely in several States, and it is thought is now threatened upon a larger scale than ever. There are six States in the South in which there is known to be a large Republican majority which can be overcome only by violence. The President's order was made in the interest of peace, justice and constitutional rights."

"What States do you refer to?"

"Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida. The late election in Alabama was a complete farce. The violence committed there two years ago placed the State Government and all the machinery of the election in the hands of the Democrats, and at the last election—"

"When—a week ago?" the reporter asked.

"Yes, a week ago—the Republicans knowing they would not be protected, and would be defrauded at every hand, made scarcely any attempt to carry it, and more than one-half of them did not vote."

Attempt to Wreck a Train.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 20.—Last night a dastardly attempt was made to wreck the St. Louis express a few miles east of this city, near Lincoln Creek bridge. The embankment at this point is seventy-five feet, and the rail was placed in such a manner as to make it absolutely certain that the whole train would go over it. Fortunately a man walking on the track discovered men at work, and he notified a farmer near, named Wright, who succeeded in stopping the train just in time by swinging a lantern. About one hundred passengers were on board the train.

Daring Bank Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, August 19.—The State Savings Bank at Dallas, Texas, was entered about one o'clock yesterday afternoon by two men, who jumped over the counter, assaulted E. H. Gruber, President of the bank, the only officer or employe in the bank at the time, beat him over the head with a navy pistol, seized a package of money, escaped through a back door to an alley, where they had horses, and fled. An alarm was immediately given and a party of citizens started in pursuit of the robbers. Mr. Gruber thinks not more than two hundred dollars was obtained by the thieves.

FIRST EDITION.

BRIGHAM YOUNG AT HOME.

A Correspondent Boards the Lion in his Den and Tells What he Heard and Saw There.

A correspondent of the New York *World* traveling with Lord Dufferin and party, dropped off at Salt Lake City to see Brigham Young in his home, and thus tells of what he heard and saw. We had heard something of Mormonism, and

Nothing in Its Favor,

from the lips of certain residents in Ogden the previous night. The landlord of the hotel where we slept had offered some curious objections to it. He arraigned the Mormon authorities for favoritism towards their own people, and was particularly scandalized by the rigor with which they treated Gentile hotel-keepers, saloon-keepers, gamblers and prostitutes. Owing to their proscription, the town of Ogden and the whole of Utah lacked what our host called "life." It seemed a great grief to him that he could not harbor a prostitute of a questionable character without being called to account for it, when the Mormon priesthood kept whole harems of women openly and under Territorial law. He was perfectly certain that Brigham Young had bought up several Territorial Governors and Judges who had been sent from Washington, but was inclined to compliment the present Judge (McKean) upon his honesty and independence in behavior.

The first call in Salt Lake City was made at the office of the Gentile *Tribune* newspaper, where we found a nephew of Brigham Young seated in the editorial chair. The gentleman, bright, alert and evidently courageous, showed not the least hesitation in talking of his relatives, whom he despised. The *Tribune* is an uncompromising adversary of the Mormon Church, and it was told us that Mr. Young had recently narrowly escaped assassination in consequence of his supposed authorship of certain articles reflecting on some of the high priests. He spoke of Brigham Young as an "avaricious old hound," and asserted that he had no doubt that he had sold to one person from Kansas 26,000 head of horned cattle (all out of his own stock) for the sum of $327,500, deliverable in Hays City, Kansas, $100,000 paid down in cash and the balance on delivery, and in April he sent off these stock in thirteen droves, which arrived all safe. To be certain to have the requisite number to be delivered he added 5,000 extra head, and still has left some 50,000 head, besides 25,000 head of sheep and 7,000 or 8,000 head of horses and mules. He has some 60,000 acres of land under fence and is now fencing in 60,000 acres more, and still has 140,000 acres in and about the same tract. It took 700 men to drive this lot of stock, and upward of $30,000 for the outfit."

"You are not likely to see any of those persons," said Mr. Young, smiling. "He won't entrust me to Lion."

"How many has he now?"

"Eighteen, leaving out 'Ann Eliza,' who has gone. But, then, those don't constitute all of his wives. He has several spiritual wives, besides, who see eighty interests usually turn up after death in the shape of corner lots deeded to the Prophet."

Another editor of the *Tribune* showed us some printed reports of Brigham Young's addresses in the Tabernacle. They were beyond description obscene and blasphemous, and abounded with low vulgarities.

At the "Lion House."

It was in order to visit the "Prophet" himself. The Lion House, his official residence, is situated in the upper part of the town, behind a high adobe wall, and we walked towards it the rush of water down the sluices at the sides of the streets made a pleasant sound in our ears, but we looked in vain for any other pleasant thing or thing. The buildings were generally poor. The streets were half deserted. Even the colossal store, entitled Zion's Co-Operative Mercantile Institution—some fifty feet wide by three hundred deep—failed to lend a festive air to the sad-faced female customers who looked as if they had just buried all their relations and had come to buy mourning garments to wear forevermore. Few women appeared in public, but all whom we saw wore the same tired, mournful, hopeless look.

As we came in front of the great wall defending the Lion House we saw on the opposite side of the street the corner residence, not yet finished, called the "Amelia Mansion." This the Prophet is said to be building for Amelia, his favorite wife. One of his oldest wives was understood to inhabit the cellar.

We were shown by a clerk into the office and reception-room occupied by Brigham Young, who was engaged at his desk behind a screen. Some Eastern visitors were seated as we entered. The walls were hung with shocking oil portraits of celebrated Mormons, two or three chromos representing Alpine scenery, and some cheap prints. In a moment the Prophet appeared, moving forward into the deep centre of the room, assisting himself with his cane. "I wish you all well!" he said distinctly. He seemed to be about 5 feet 11 inches tall, and less feeble than most men who have lived past seventy-five years. His rather portly figure was arrayed in black broadcloth, and his feet in ornamental slippers. He wore the whitest of linen, and had a swelling around the lower part of his neck resembling a goitre. Altogether his general appearance was that of a well-to-do, somewhat rheumatic clergyman. His phrenology and physiognomy, however, when minutely examined, scarcely indicated this comparison. The base of his skull and all the lower intellectual organs were displayed under his thin ashen hair in marked contrast to those of the attenuated forehead and crown. His beard, originally of a brindle red color, was bleached almost white and carefully trimmed around his florid face. Features too small, but indicating strong resolve and determination, tempered unsuccessfully an affable smile. His address was too oily and precise to be agreeable. Indeed, it is amazing to me that any intelligent human being can stand for an instant in this man's presence and not know and loathe him for a scoundrelly old fraud.

The Prophet at Home.

He seated himself, and after a few preliminary remarks about the weather, which he likened to that in New York City, I asked him how long ago he founded the Salt Lake settlement.

"It was in 1846," said he, "that we left Nauvoo in the State of Illinois."

"A pretty long journey between here and there?"

"Yes a pretty long journey. But we made it to escape prosecution. We made our own roads across Iowa, every foot of the way. When we got to the Missouri River the United States called upon us for a battalion of 500 men to assist in the war with Mexico. We give them, but they were a considerable loss to us."

"Did you know anything of this country when you started?"

"Well, yes. We had heard a good deal about it through the reports of Colonel Fremont, the explorer, of whom I suppose you know. Fremont, when he passed through here going west, discovered the northern-most extremity of Salt Lake. When he returned eastward he found Utah Lake (which is really separated from Salt Lake by only forty miles) and mistook it for the lower extremity of Salt Lake. But as the water of Utah Lake was fresh, Fremont recorded that he had found a lake at both one end and fresh at the other—a most unprecedented and unaccountable phenomenon."

A lady now addressed the Prophet, saying: "I suppose you adopted this as your home because it was so delightful here."

"Anything but that," said Brigham. "You would marvel if I should tell you the true reason why we came here. It was because the country was so poor that we thought we might stay in it forever unmolested."

He proceeded to give an interesting account of the route they took across the plains and through the mountains, and of the appearance of the region on their arrival. I remarked that the railroads had since greatly shortened the journey.

"Oh," said Brigham, rather haughtily, "we don't perceive that the railroad has had much effect here. The proportion of our people as compared with others in Utah is much greater than it was fifteen or twenty years ago. This city has thirty thousand inhabitants. Of these one-eighth are not of our number. Perhaps, though, there may be more than that proportion of soldiers, since this is the very centre of the mining interest."

"Did you not live in New York State at one time, Mr. Young?" I inquired.

"Yes," answered the Prophet. "Why do you ask?"

"Because I have heard my father speak of you—speak of knowing you in Cayuga county, N. Y."

"Yes, I was there," said the Prophet, musingly. "I married into a family there. But it is so long ago"—he slowly continued—"so very long ago that I have forgotten almost all about them."

No wonder he had forgotten that first wife and her kin. His multitudinous later spouses had long usurped whatever place she may have had in his household and his worn-out shirt.

S. S. Cox.

Marine News.

LONDON, August 19.—The steamer Australia, from New York, has arrived.

HALIFAX, August 19. — Arrived—The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20.—Arrived—The steamer Indiana, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, August 20.—Arrived the steamship Waspallen, from Rotterdam.

LONDON, August 20.—The steamships Germania and Othello, from New York, Sardinia, from Montreal, and Ohio, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

—General Crook is a lithe, lean, light-haired man, of both military and hunter character. He will go out on the desert alone and sleep in the sage brush, and from seeking and studying Indians so constantly the traits of his mind have become like the Indian's. His bright, social wife, who has no children, accepts her solitude without complaint. He trails Indians with others, and has destroyed the Apaches, those raiders into Mexico, whose cavalry was once equal to the Mamelukes, and whose lances flashed by thousands hospitality to the American emigrant.

THE ESCAPED FENIANS.

Their Arrival and Reception in New York—A History of Their Escape from Prison.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The whaling bark Catalpha arrived here this morning from New South Wales, with the Fenian prisoners who escaped from that country some time since. The names of the men are Michael Harrington, Thos. Darragh, Jas. Wilson, Robert Cranson, Thomas Henry Hassett, John J. Breslin, *alias* Collins, Thos. Desmond, *alias* Johnson, John King, *alias* Jones, and Thos. Brennan, *alias* Hall.

When the ship arrived this morning dispatches were sent over the city to members of the committee appointed to receive them, and shortly after daybreak the committee assembled at the Battery and boarded the vessel. The meeting between the old veterans abroad and the tried men who came to welcome them was a hearty and wholesouled greeting. The men laughed and wept in turn. The Catalpha is a slow sailer, having consumed nearly four months on the voyage. After two months the stock of provisions was so meagre that the men were put on short allowance. They all arrived, however, in good spirits. Captain Anthony, who commanded the Catalpha, has a daring mien, tempered with a smile calculated to win confidence. One of the most touching incidents of the reception of the exiles was the meeting with William Roberts, who was also a soldier in the British army, and had seen hard service. In 1866 he was tried on a charge of treason and felony, found guilty, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. He served his term with the men who have now arrived, and knew them all intimately. The Catalpha lay off Freemantle before Foley's term expired, but he knew her mission and bid her God speed, and to-day he welcomes his fellow convicts as brother freemen. The men disembarked from the vessel this morning, and proceeded to O'Donovan Rossa's hotel, where they will temporarily remain.

Thomas Henry Hassett said to a reporter: We were expecting for four months that we would be rescued from the prison. We always kept on the alert for a movement of any kind which could be turned to our advantage. We were notified of the movement in Clarkson's favor, and of the effort of the Porte to aid in developing the prosperity of the principality. The strife was caused by ambitious and restless men, who sacrificed to vain popularity the true interests of the country, and from the beginning of the insurrection in Herzegovina have by every means in their power aided the insurgents. Notwithstanding their disloyal activity, the greatest forbearance has been shown by the Porte, and takipg advantage of its pacific disposition, they prepared to take an active part in the insurrection. Finally affairs reached such a point that the Imperial Government was compelled formally to ask the authorities at Belgrade to explain the reason for the concentration of Servian troops near Turkish Villagets. Prince Milan, in reply, charged the responsibility of the military measures upon the Porte, and addressed a letter asking that his troops be allowed to enter Bosnia, for the purpose, as he said, of pacifying that country by disarming the people. On the refusal he was resolved to act accordingly. In the meantime his agent at Constantinople requested that Servia be given the administration of Bosnia on the condition of paying an annual tribute. Without awaiting a reply the Servians invaded the Turkish provinces, and the Prince of Montenegro had also declared hostility. The Porte was, therefore, compelled to repel the aggression by force, and thus commenced the war.

The declaration then goes on to state how the Porte had religiously adhered to the treaty of Paris, and places upon the Princes of Servia and Montenegro the onus of having broken their treaty stipulations. The document concludes as follows: Trusting to the justice of our cause, all our efforts shall tend towards a vigorous prosecution of the struggle waged against us, and try to bring it to a speedy close. By this means we shall be able to execute sooner the reforms and improvements which our august sovereign has promised to introduce in the empire, and which shall give to our populations the material and moral comforts they have a right to expect from the Government of His Majesty the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 20.—In consequence of the Turkish strategy in marching from Novi Bazar, the Servians are now northwesterly to the rear of Alexinath, the great Servian army at Banja pass is useless. All Sath attacked the Servian intrenchments on the frontier, and the Servians fled towards Alexinath. The Bashi-Bazouks are firing villages behind them.

LONDON, August 21.—A dispatch from Alexinath reports that after driving in the Servian outposts on Saturday, All Sath pressed towards Tesitza. The cannonading was heavy and the fighting obstinate. The Servians withstood the assault. The Turks began to retreat in the afternoon. The retreating followed, driving them across the frontier.

An Athens dispatch announces that an insurrection has broken out at Retimo, in Crete.

ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, August 21.—A dispatch from Alexandria, Egypt, says a report has been received from Abyssinia that Walda Mikael, the insurgent chief, has defeated the Abyssinia at Zalgraga, and 1,500 women and children have been massacred.

GERMANY.

BAYREUTH, August 19.—Five hundred persons were present at the banquet last night given in honor of Herr Wagner. After making a speech, which was loudly applauded, Herr Wagner was crowned with a silver and laurel wreath.

FRANCE.

PARIS, August 19.—A fresh prosecution has been commenced against the *Droits L'Homin* for publishing articles insulting to the character of the Deputies.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Turf.

SARATOGA, August 19.—The first race, mile and a half dash, for beaten horses, had six starters, and was won by Romney, Preston second, Gray Friar third. Time: 2:38 3-4. Romney and Preston came in so close together that many of the spectators thought it was a dead heat. In the pools Preston was first choice and Romney third.

The second race, mile dash, for all ages over two years, had four starters, and was won by Bigler, Bassett second, Outside Gray Sun third. Time 1:45. Bassett was the favorite.

The four mile race had only two starters —Viator and St. Martin. The former was the favorite. With an even start the horses went off at an easy pace, Viator taking the lead, and passed the stand on the first mile in 2:00¾. In the second mile Viator let the little girth broke, but Tullis still kept him under control and leading at the two and a half mile pole. St. Martin lapped a short distance, but fell back again. On entering the last mile St. Martin appeared to gain, and at three and a half miles he went to the front for good, coming in several lengths ahead. Time 7:44 3-4. Viator pulled up very tired, while St. Martin kept on at a good pace to and past the quarter pole.

The fourth was a match race, three-quarters of a mile, Welter weight, and had two starters—Midgely and Tullis. The horses started even, but Tullis soon shoved to the front, and cut out, running nearly the entire distance. In going across a back side track Standford went wrong, and had to go back, which left Osage in the lead with a long distance between. Osage ran wide on and after August 23.

BURCHFIELD & MCCREERY, Principals.

PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, Iron Bank Block, Wood, Liberty and Fifth Avenue. The Winter Term of School will resume on WEDNESDAY, September 6, 1876. Full attendance of pupils is requested. Information given at the School Rooms.

HUGH NEWELL, 147 Principal.

Pennsylvania Female College,

Pittsburgh, East End, Pa.

Collegiate year opens September 13th. Grammar School Department for preparatory training will open the same date. Applications for Catalogues and Circulars to be made at the Book Store of ROBT. S. DAVIS & CO., and also to

REV. THOMAS C. STRONG, D. D., 140-MWF President.

THE

Western University

Cor. Ross and Diamond Streets,

WILL BE OPEN ON

Monday, Sept. 4,

And after October 15, will continue with greatly increased facilities, in the way of new buildings for the accommodation of pupils.

THE FACULTY now numbers 16 gentlemen, skilled in the profession of teaching.

THE DEPARTMENTS, Academical, Engineering (Civil and Mechanical) and Preparatory Departments are well manned, and no efforts are spared to make instruction thorough and practical.

Military Drill Daily.

Special instruction in Analytical Chemistry, with practice in Laboratory. Cabinets extensive and well arranged. Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus good and abundant.

Libraries Free to All.

Examinations for admission to College Classes will be held on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

Apply at University Building, between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., or address,

GEORGE WOODS, 122-MTH Chancellor.

DEATH OF SPEAKER KERR.

His Last Hours—Consumption of the Bowels the Cause of Death—The Body to be Removed to His Late Home.

NEW YORK, August 20.—A special to the *World* from Rock Bridge Alum Springs, W. Va., of this 19th says:

Our friend, Mr. Kerr, died about 7 o'clock this evening. I have been by his side for two days. His last hours were painless, as he so much desired. His composure was as remarkable as it was heroic.

He was thoroughly content and prepared for the unseen world. He was conscious and intelligent, gentle and brave to the end. His disease was consumption of the bowels, but toward the last the lungs were involved. He has been for days past in fact disembodied intellect—a mere skeleton. Everything possible to be done at this remote spot to soften this blow to his family by throwing the tenderest care around his dying bed has been done, and the last offices will be performed with all thoughtfulness they could ask. We have sent to the officers of the Congress at Washington for an escort. His body will be taken to New Albany on Monday.

S. S. Cox.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—The announcement in the Cabinet of the death of Speaker, though anticipated, occasions general sorrow in all classes in this community. An embalmer was sent to Rock Bridge Alum Springs last night to embalm the body of the late Speaker Kerr, and to-night a casket for his remains was forwarded. The party who accompanied it included Representatives Sayler and H. Casey Young, together with Col. Adams, Clerk of the House, under whose direction, in the absence of authorized agents, the preparations were made.

Sketch of the Late Speaker.

Hon. Michael C. Kerr, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Forty-fourth Congress, was a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in Orford county, near Titusville, and, it is said, the first oil was struck on his father's farm. His father, Samuel Kerr, emigrated to the Oil Creek valley before the beginning of this century, from Frankstown, in Huntingdon, now Blair county. His companion to this wilderness was Mr. Jonathan Titus, who afterward gave his name to Titusville, and they built the first white settlers in that parts, Samuel Kerr was a surveyor by profession, and a man of shrewd sense, wit and natural ability. He lived in a log house on River street, Titusville, near the Titusville house, and his grave is in the old cemetery at the head of Franklin street. Michael C. Kerr had a twin brother, who still lives in Cherry Tree township, Venango county, and is worth $9,500. Subsequently the discovery of oil was made and the same place sold for over a quarter of a million of dollars. M. C. Kerr received his education at old Erie Academy, and spent several years in that city. While a student there he conceived a passion for a Miss Cover, a schoolmistress, of Erie, and immediately after his graduation, he being at the time about eighteen years of age, married her, and soon after went west, where he stayed about two years, at the end of which time he returned and claimed his bride. The marriage had in the meantime been kept a secret at his request, and his friends were greatly astonished to learn that he was married and to a lady several years his senior. While in the west his wife fell out of a window, and received injuries which marred the beauty of her face. Notwithstanding the gloomy forebodings of her friends, the match turned out to be a most fortunate one. Kerr studied law in the interim, and on his return to Erie he removed across the Ohio river to Indiana. He was elected twice to the Legislature, was afterward reporter of the Supreme Court, then city attorney of New Albany, and subsequently prosecuting attorney of Floyd county. In 1855 he was elected to Congress, and served four terms, this being his fifth. He was elected Speaker, as a safe compromise candidate, and when he was able to be in the chair discharged his duties with courtesy and impartiality, winning the respect of all. He was a brother of the late Col. James K. Kerr of this city.

Letter From a Noted Robber.

ST. LOUIS, August 19.—The Kansas City *Times* publishes a letter purporting to be from Jesse James, denying that he had anything to do with the Otterville robbery, and gives the names of two prominent citizens of Jackson county, who, he says, can testify that he saw and talked with them in that county on the morning following the robbery. He also says the confession of Hobbs Kerry is a tissue of lies, and that he does not know Kerry, or Pitts, or Chadwell.

Another Fiend Lynched.

CINCINNATI, August 20.—A Huntington (W. Va.) special says: Last Wednesday evening Sam. Camden outraged an eight year old daughter of policeman Hatfield. The negro was arrested and an attempt made to shoot him in the magistrate's office. He was removed to Barboursville. This morning thirty masked men visited the jail, overpowered the guards and took the negro out. He made a full confession. He said he preferred death to mutilation. He was left hanging to a tree.

WAGNER'S GREAT TRIUMPH.

Closing Scenes of the Festival—The Composer Crowned with a Silver Wreath—General Congratulations—Remarks of Wagner and the Venerable Herr Liszt.

NEW YORK, August 19.—A special cable dispatch to the *Times* says of the closing scenes of the Wagner festival: The Wagner banquet to-day was a splendid affair, both in point of numbers and in the character of the guests. No fewer than 500 persons were present.

Herr Wagner made a long speech, explanatory of his words uttered during the festival previous to this evening. The remarks then indulged in meant only that, France and Italy having operas of their own, Germany wished that she too could now have a new lyric and dramatic art. He then thanked the artists, to whom all were indebted. He also thanked the people of Bayreuth, who had helped him so much, and shown so much interest in his work. He next expressed in warm terms his gratitude to the Managing Committee, and said that to them his success was largely due.

As he finished, the guests and the public outside of the hall applauded to the echo, and cried, "Hoch! Hoch! Hoch! Wagner," in the usual demonstrative way. Wagner was then escorted about the hall, the guests rising and saluting him as he passed. Mme. Lucca and her husband were then with him. At the end of his walk his Milan publisher placed a silver crown made in imitation of laurel leaves on his head. The composer was deeply touched, and made a second speech expressive of the great impression which the festival had produced upon him. Deputy Duncker, of Berlin, made a most happy address. Warm congratulations were also extended to Wagner by Von Beust and M. Apponyi. Then Wagner made a glowing tribute to Herr Liszt, his old friend and teacher, saying that but for that great man no note would ever have been heard from him. The venerable Liszt rose and said with much emotion, "Other countries greet Dante and Shakespeare, and then turning to Wagner, "So I am your most obedient servant." He was visibly affected. After this touching scene Wagner made a glowing tribute to Herr Liszt, his old friend and teacher, saying that but for that great man no note would ever have been heard from him. The venerable Liszt rose and said with much emotion, "Other countries greet Dante and Shakespeare, and then turning to Wagner, "So I am your most obedient servant." He was visibly affected. After this touching scene Wagner and Liszt and great many distinguished intercourse commenced in endless hand-shaking with all those present. There was no end of kissing, and the scene was exceedingly unique and aptly illustrated the unity of fraternity and good humor of the assemblage. The demonstration was more expressive of real interest in, and gratification at the success of the performance, than anything yet witnessed. The whole affair was a fitting close to a grand festival.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

The Reduction of Gaugers.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue says the reduction in the force of Gaugers will be gradually made. Such as are designated for discharge under the retrenchment order are to be dropped when their present duties are fulfilled. It is stated at the Bureau of Internal Revenue that it will be impossible to collect the tax on whisky in consequence of the twenty-five per cent. reduction to be made in that Bureau under the act of Congress. Additional detectives will be employed, who must be provided for in a deficiency bill next winter.

A Card from Con. Maguire.

ST. LOUIS, August 19.—Col. Con. Maguire, who is now serving a sentence of six months in the county jail for connection with whisky frauds, publishes a card in the *Republic*, correcting some statements recently made in public print as to when his sentence will expire. He closes as follows: When I again have the privilege of meeting my fellow-citizens, which will be before the 5th of October, I shall have a little "vindicating" to do, and I may be able to show that some of our would-be Republican leaders, engaged now in preaching moral reform, ought to have striped suits on, and with their heads shaved be serving out a term in the Missouri penitentiary.

The South Pass Jetties.

ST. LOUIS, August 19.—The South Pass Jetty Company has an official report from E. L. Corthell, Chief Engineer, dated at the South Pass jetties, stating that a careful, exhaustive survey, in which more than seven hundred soundings were taken, on the very crest of the bar, was made on the 14th, showing a clear channel seventy feet deep at average flood tide, with at least a width of one hundred and forty feet. When the width of the channel reaches two hundred feet the company will be entitled to their first payment from the Government.

The Fire Record.

CINCINNATI, August 20.—A special says a fire at Thirtyville, Ohio, last night, burned three large buildings. O. Bartlett lost $12,000; insurance $9,500. W. B. Loeller loses $2,500; no insurance.

The Children's Home at Portsmouth, Ohio, a new building nearly completed, was burned to-day. Loss $9,000; no insurance.

LOANS.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Pittsburgh and vicinity may be negotiated with the INS. CO. OF NORTH AMERICA, of Philadelphia, upon application to

WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

MEETINGS.

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Young Men's Republican Club, Allegheny, will be held at their rooms, on MONDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock. As business of importance will be transacted a full attendance is solicited,

W. WOOLSEY, President. H. D. RENWICK, Secretary. 169

EDUCATIONAL.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, N. J.—An excellent school in a

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Official Paper of Allegheny County.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 40f.

Bonds at Frankfort, new 5s, 103¾

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 116¼.

THERE promises to be an unusual attendance at the camp meetings the present week. The several meetings are fully prepared for operations, and promise to be unusually interesting. The people are gathering, and the groves will be redolent with prayer and song.

THE new four and a half per cent. loan promises to be placed successfully in the market for the taking up of six per cent. bonds. The probabilities are that the English Syndicate will control the loan. We regret that our American bankers should not endeavor to do this, in order, as much as possible to confine the loan to this country.

THE Philological Convention at Philadelphia is a source of many comments in the press of that city. It seems that much attention was given to the phonetic spelling, with varied results, and not much encouragement, so far as harmony is concerned. No doubt a simpler and more uniform system of spelling would be desirable, but some arrangement will be necessary to secure greater uniformity than has thus far been attained.

A NEW set of the Mollie Maguire gang is on trial at Pottsville. The evidence developed new features of the order, some of which are fearfully atrocious. Of the gang under trial, one is said to have opened with prayer, a meeting organized to murder a family, and those selected to commit the crime, arranged at this prayer meeting, practiced with rifles on Sunday, and in due time did their work. Instances have come to light showing that persons were expelled from the order for opposing murder. It is evident that a person must be a criminal to be a member of the order.

DEMOCRATIC journals find it impossible to be quietly down under the order sent by Secretary CAMERON to General SHERMAN. They totally overlook the fact that the order is not to use those troops for any unlawful purpose, but to bring to condign punishment those who violate the law by terrorizing and murdering the Blacks at the South. Did not the Democratic House propounce this to be all right if the troops are unlawfully, or improperly used, it will be time enough to cry out about it; but with the evidence we have that outrage is general at the South, it is time effective measures of prevention were employed; and President GRANT is just the man to do this.

THE Spanish Ministry is beginning to look troublously on the cost of maintaining their cause in Cuba, and the probable effect of it on the finances of the nation. In one form or other, the Cuban war has cost over $300,000,000, which, while not directly assumed by Spain, practically affects her, in that her revenues are affected by the loss of Cuban taxes. The Spanish debt is $2,000,000,000—a heavy burthen to bear, while her war expenses on account of Cuba are very considerable. Her losses in soldiers are also very severe. It is estimated that fifteen thousand will die this year from yellow fever alone. Eight thousand have already died. In the eight years during which the war has been prolonged, the total loss of soldiers will fill little, if any, short of 100,000. Rather costly, considered as an enterprise.

DESPITE the occasional words of encouragement, it seems very evident that if Servia is not aided by some power that is possessed of better fighting material than Servia has, the war will soon be over. Not to put too fine a point on it, the Servians are cowards, ever ready to skulk away from responsibility and danger, and to find their way out of fire as soon as possible. They apparently have not been thoroughly drilled, and amount to little as soldiers. The Montenegrins have made a much better move, and have achieved positive and important victories over the Turks. If the Russians shall come to the aid of the Servians, a change may come over the spirit of the dream of the Turks, and they will be taught what it is to meet disciplined forces. The peasantry and rank and file of the army in Russia strongly sympathize with the Servian cause.

THE denunciation of the new order relative to military in the South, is offset by the most earnest support of that measure by the Republicans South. The practical phase of the affair is stated by Congressman WILLIS, from the Second district of Mississippi, who says that the act of the President is one of the soundest of his life, the entire action was very much needed, because the colored people want protection. He expects to make the canvass in his district, as he has done heretofore, and to run the risk of being killed. He does not mind that, but wants to have some kind of protection for himself and the colored people. He believes that the sending of troops to the South will have the effect of securing a peaceful election, as the disorderly element has great respect and fear for United States regular soldiers. All that he thought on account of intimidation and fear of being killed, there would be a very light Republican vote, as the negroes would stay away from the polls; but now, he thinks, they will all come out, as President GRANT has given orders for their protection, and they will feel it imperative on them to come out.

THREE leading speeches have been made, thus far in the canvass, which may be taken as giving the keynote to the campaign. Senator BLAINE made a speech at Portland, Maine, in which he arraigned TILDEN as representing practically the old State Rights' doctrine of distinct but confederated States, and not a nation. His points were clearly and strongly made, and the speech warmly received. Senator SHERMAN made a speech at Marietta, Ohio, which furnished his views as to the canvass. He makes the point that Democratic success would check the growth of Union sentiment at the South. We would put this point more strongly, and in the light of evidence received, would say that the election of TILDEN would destroy the fruits of the war, and restore the spirit and probably the form of slavery. He also claimed that DEMOCRACY'S success would revive rebel war claims, and their payment, as to bring a treatment of the freedmen, and result in an attack on our public schools. Senator MORTON'S speech we have already reviewed at some length, and do not need recapitulate. All the speeches were marked by an aggressive spirit, and went of the right stamp.

STANLEY is destined to be noted, if not notorious. His last series of letters are made the occasion of severely adverse criticisms on the assumption that he either lied, or was guilty of the murder of a number of natives. We do not see why such severe terms need be employed, or that the story is devoid of truth. As he tells it, he and his party had landed, and their boat was drawn up on the shore, when they were attacked by the natives. The boat was hurriedly launched, and while the crew were paddling it out of the range of the enemy's spears, STANLEY kept up a brisk fire with his rifle. He writes that by this fire several natives were killed and others were wounded, and thereupon his detractors cunningly ask how he could thus accurately learn the loss which he had inflicted. Now, it would not have been very difficult for STANLEY to count from his position in his boat the number of those who fell victims to his fatal rifle, but it should be remembered that he returned to the scene of the conflict a short time afterward, and in the course of another fight captured several prisoners, who doubtless told him how many men had fallen in each battle. It is, indeed, possible that STANLEY is so ignorant of the elements of arithmetic that he does not know how to count and that his prisoners were all both deaf and dumb. We do not doubt that STANLEY has followed the example of most travelers, and made a story as good for himself as could well be done, but this is not unusual. It will be remembered that when he declared he had found LIVINGSTONE his story was reported untrue, but was afterward found to be literally correct. Were we disposed to criticise his recent letters it would be more on account of the slight information as to the country itself than from the idea that what he does tell is false.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* has been giving considerable attention to the canned goods trade, and offers a statement as to its present *status*, of which the following is the gist: The late summer and autumn are the times of greatest activity in this industry, and an authority on the subject, writing of the trade for this year, says it is possible that the canning of some articles will be largely curtailed. A large crop of peaches is anticipated, and the tendency may be to over-produce canned peaches. Tomatoes yield plentifully, and will be probably as plentifully put up. Most of the canned corn comes from Maine, where there is a luxuriant crop; but there are other brands as well as those from Maine that are growing popular. The lobster crop is good in Maine, especially in the famous fishing grounds of Penobscot bay, but the Nova Scotia yield promises to be less than usual, and of small average size. There will, however, be plenty of lobsters for the home trade, the packers being sick of exporting them, having lost money on the foreign trade for the past two or three seasons. Pears, asparagus, succotash and many other articles have been coming into favor of late; so that it is almost as possible to furnish the table with a full list of vegetables and fruits in mid-winter or early spring, as when they are in season. The canning industry has in fact worked a great change in this respect during late years. But like all other industries, it is possible to push it to extremes, so that in nearly every branch the market has at times been overstocked, resulting in [illegible] and Delaware [illegible] canning [illegible] the eggnog [illegible] and as they get [illegible] are consequently [illegible] cost. In their [illegible] establishment's [illegible] Philadelphia's market [illegible]

DEATH OF SPEAK[illegible]

The death of the Speaker [illegible] al House of Representatives [illegible] lidated, occurred on Saturd[illegible] presence of his family. He s[illegible] painlessly into the sleep that [illegible] waking till the resurrection day. [illegible] friends had the satisfaction of k[illegible] that he was not unprepared for the [illegible] messenger. Speaker KERR was a n[illegible] of the oil regions of this State, and [illegible] to manhood within the bounds of the [illegible] commonwealth. He was a brother of JAMES K. KERR, who recently died at the East End. When a young man he went Westward, and his active life has been spent in Indiana. He was elected to various offices in his adopted State, the Legislature, Court Reporter, District Attorney, and in 1867 Congress, which he spent four terms, the present being the fifth. He was elected Speaker after a vigorous canvass for the office by others, as a safe compromise man, and without any solicitation of his own.

A long period of ill health had made Mr. KERR somewhat ascetic in habit and temperament, but it is claimed that this contributed to personal freedom from rings and combinations, which resulted in a pure career in Congress. He was possessed of considerable elevation of character, and evidently sought to honorably fulfill the duties that were imposed upon him. His personal administration of the Speakership was regarded by Republicans as fair and impartial, as well as courteous and kind. He brought to the discharge of his duties a rectitude of purpose that was recognized and respected by his political opponents. The strong and unfair partisanship of the majority of the House over which he presided gave the only vitality there ever was to the charge that was made against him, at one time, of selling his influence for money; but, on investigating the charge, Republicans as well as Democrats exonerated him from criminality. He was not able to perform the duties of his position regularly, and, for some time previous to his death, not at all. His decease will be regretted by the country at large.

WAGNER'S GREAT WORK.

We have already referred to the [illegible] of the great musical drama, now completed at Bayreuth, reserving for its completion such expression on the work itself as reports might justify. The fourth representation included "The Twilight of the Gods," and this closed the series of four performances to which the drama is divided. The close of the work enabled those who attended its entire performance,—and they composed a most critical audience,—to express their enthusiastic appreciation of WAGNER'S triumph. BEETHOVEN never had so splendid an audience or one more intelligently critical. Even the enemies of WAGNER who came as adverse critics, forgot their *role*, and joined in the demonstrations of applause at the close. The work, in its entirety, is considered of surpassing greatness, there being parts that may be criticised, but as a whole, it is regarded a great and noble work. That it should possess an even interest,—either of melody or recitative, was not to be expected. The main design of the author was to elaborate the plot, or legend, there being necessarily subordinate parts, of less interest than the great features, that are developed at intervals. The characters throughout were well sustained, and the *finale* was glorious.

WAGNER has achieved a work such as has never been undertaken by another. MENDELSOHN, BEETHOVEN, and others were great composers, and magnificent musical performers, but their efforts ended with writing and rendering, subject to such appliances as were provided their works. SHAKESPEARE was a theatrical amateur, as well as play writer,—but here his mission ended. WAGNER has not only sought to revolutionize the musical drama of the age, but its rendition as well. His success could only have been partial, had his great work been rendered in any of the ellopera houses. He originated one for the purpose, perfect in acoustics, elaborate, original and ingenious in stage effects, and defective only in the item of ventilation. He adapted his opera to the stage, and superintended every detail of the preparations. He supplied the designs, furnished the designs, and superintended the erection of his opera house. And when the work was to be given to the public, he was stage manager, prompter, and director general of the entire affair. He originated the entire affair, and elaborated everything connected with the opera that has just achieved its triumph. It is an achievement above all others, from the inception to the finish. Amid opposition, misrepresentation and trouble, he has made his way to honor and fame.

STYLE IN POLITICS.

Ever and anon we meet a paper that declares for a high-toned political canvass—one full of the strongest respectability. It is a right sentiment that is thus declared, but we fear that the fierceness and violation of right principle on the part of the Democracy will compel that kind of plain speaking, on the part of Republicans, which the facts necessitate and justify. This need not degenerate into slang and vituperation, and, we are satisfied, will not so far as Republicans are concerned. The Democracy already are resorting to such expressions as rarely find place in Republican journals, and by low insinuation or downright false statement, seek to make headway against an intelligent presentation of the facts that bear upon the pending canvass. The improved morals of the Republican party renders more conspicuous the degradation of the Democracy. The contrast is observable at all points. Not more certain is it that the nomination of HAYES and WHEELER was the product of the reform movement at Cincinnati than that the combination of TILDEN and HENDRICKS was a victory for the repudiators. And the difference grows more marked the more we see of the Congressional districts and of the preparations for State elections. The Republican disposition is to bring out the best men, that they may harmonize with the Presidential ticket and contribute to its strength, while in turn deriving strength from it. On the contrary, among the Democrats the worst elements are assorting their supremacy. There are exceptions to this, and we are glad to class Mr. HOPKINS of this district as one of them, so far as personal character is concerned, but the rule nevertheless remains.

There is another element of promise for the Republican party as the canvass now stands. It is in the aggressive character it has given to the canvass. It is nowhere on the defensive, but everywhere aggressive, earnest and positive. The Democracy, on the other hand, show no intellectual aggressiveness, but are ready to develop at the South that of terrorism through the medium of violence and murder. Not a word has been needed in defense of HAYES and WHEELER, both of whom are recognized as men of sterling purity of character. TILDEN and HENDRICKS have been found with fearfully bad political records, and the former with a personal record that is hard to harmonize with purity of purpose. His railroad wrecking, judged in the light of his written defence is anything but a commendable affair. His defence in Court amounts substantially to the plea that too much time had expired for him now to render an account. Why should an honest man object to rendering an account when legally and properly called upon for it? Thus in this, and other particulars, the candidates are peculiarly vulnerable. The party, [illegible] ity, having to run away out to [illegible] e, by tacking, we could make a [illegible] and practical one. It consisted of [illegible] of long and very heavy wagons [illegible] upon which gang ways were laid. [illegible] re run down into the water far [illegible] permit the boat to come up to [illegible] Sometimes one, sometimes two [illegible] these wagons have to be used, [illegible] the state of the tide and of [illegible] a useful movable pier of any [illegible] gth can at once be improvised [illegible] ns. A number of bare legged [illegible] wait the arrival and assist the [illegible] itors and collect the ferry and [illegible] ets, for whether you go in [illegible] od boat or use the large pub[illegible] e, you are obliged to pay for [illegible] or the good of the commu[illegible]

[illegible] island presents a curious [illegible] approach it. It is a long [illegible] of which is overwashed by [illegible] n the very centre is a little [illegible] and more steady ground, [illegible] staurant stands. On either [illegible] beach extends. To [illegible] ittle distance, the long [illegible] ry boxes on wheels marks [illegible] g place. That of the [illegible] ar to the right and mark[illegible] manner, save that the number of boxes is greater.

THE BATH IN THE SURF.

Upon arriving my friends and I went across to bathe. From a man on the strand we hired two bathing trunks, and then each entered an unoccupied box. The bathing men wheeled us down to the edge of the water, and we were soon enjoying a battle royal with the superb surf. It was the first surf bathing I had since many years ago at Cape May,—all the European sea baths I had hitherto tried having been smooth water. It is needless to say how delightful I found it. After the battle was over I went back for a promenade around the island. Facing the sea on the little beach is a restaurant with long verandahs. There are also benches scattered about and a pavilion for a band. There I waited, watching the people, and admiring the enterprise of a fisherman who, having caught a Devil fish the night before, was now exhibiting the ugly creature, whose mouth he had propped open with a stick and within it had placed a saucer with a few coins, meant as nest eggs. He politely explained to me that this fish had a pouch in which he stored his food, after catching it, until it was quite full. He would then retire from business for eight days, at the end of which time, the pouch being empty, a new haul would begin. I was impressed with this instructive lecture and added my mite to the contents of the saucer. By this time my friends appeared, and getting into a boat we sailed for the sandy island to the east. With a fair wind this can be reached in five minutes, but we took at [illegible] place. This landing place was an [illegible] and practical one. It consisted of [illegible] of long and very heavy wagons [illegible] upon which gang ways were laid. [illegible] re run down into the water far [illegible] permit the boat to come up to [illegible] Sometimes one, sometimes two [illegible] these wagons have to be used, [illegible] the state of the tide and of [illegible] a useful movable pier of any [illegible] gth can at once be improvised [illegible] ns. A number of bare legged [illegible] wait the arrival and assist the [illegible] itors and collect the ferry and [illegible] ets, for whether you go in [illegible] od boat or use the large pub[illegible] e, you are obliged to pay for [illegible] or the good of the commu[illegible]

I presume that in this Presidential and Centennial year I shall find it difficult to interest any of your readers in a sight so common as an island on the sea coast. But in hopes that you may find a gap to fill up in the GAZETTE between campaign documents and exhibition attractions, and that my letter may fit into the gap, I mean to write about a visit I have just recently paid to a little, quiet, watering place. And, in all probability, I am the only reader of the GAZETTE in Pittsburgh who has been there at any rate.

I can hardly expect any one who has traveled in Europe to believe, what is nevertheless a fact, that there is a crowded watering place within a couple of hundred miles of Berlin, where, as an American, I was regarded as a kind of curiosity, and where, on examining the published list of strangers, I found the names of but two Americans and one Englishman who, during two whole years, had visited the place.

I refer to Heligoland. Out in the midst of the German Ocean this little island stands, a real natural curiosity. An hour before the steamer reached it we could see the high, red island standing up alone in the sea, and as we drew nearer it looked none the less curious.

A GLANCE AT HELIGOLAND.

It looks as if some giant had cut out of red rock a large triangle about a mile long and a third of a mile broad at the broadest part, and dropped it into the sea. It is really not rock, but a formation of marl and clay, but it rises sheer out of the waves, nearly three hundred feet high, with no beach or low land except a narrow strip of sand at the end. On this strip of sand a small collection of houses is known as the lower town, and it is connected by a long flight of particularly easy stairs, with the top of the rock, where the upper town is built. A mile to the east of this island is another, a more sandy bank of the same long and fifty yards wide, where the Heligolanders and their guests go to bathe. Upon arriving in the steamers, which sail from Bremerhaven and Hamburg, visitors have to be taken ashore in boats rowed by native fishermen. From these boats they land at the end of a small wooden pier, and must run the gauntlet of the crowds of people who never fail to gather at either side of the pier to watch the arrival of strangers and make remarks, especially if the new arrivals show any signs of having been sick on the voyage.

I have rarely been in a more singular little place. Of course, in so small a round, nearly shaped an island, there are no horses. In fact, there are said to be many grown people on the island, to say nothing of children, who have never seen a horse or a cow. Space being precious, and there being no vehicles but hand carts, the streets are very narrow. They are paved with bricks, but with a little pathway running down the middle of each. Mostly the houses are built of wood—fished up from the sea,—but there are some of brick or stucco. Being so few, the people are particularly patriotic, in outward form at least. The flag of Heligoland is a tricolor of red, white and green, and mostly the houses are white, with red tile roofs and green gables. This freedom is said to have been chosen because the rock or clay of the island is red, the grass is green and the sand white. In fact I learned a little verse in the Frisian language of the place, which explains this. It is as follows:

Rood es det Lunn,
Groen es de Kaut,
Witt es de Sunn—
Weet es de Woapen vant Hilligs-Land.

Those of your readers who are familiar with the different dialects of Platt-Deutsch can see how closely in some respects this resembles both the Mecklenburger and the Oldenburg patois. In fact I heard a gentleman from Bremen talking Platt-Deutsch, Bremen dialect, with a number of Heligolanders. The conversation was fluent and brisk, yet the islanders were talking their native tongue.

THE PEOPLE TOO MUCH.

They are a brown, muscular, honest looking race, these islanders, who are fishermen by trade, almost to a man. In the summer they let out lodgings, and if they try a little bit of overcharging it is only what the natives of every summer resort are accused of, and swindling is done in so innocent and modest a manner that in spite of whatever swindling I may have been subjected to, I found the charges were very primitive, the eating good, and the beds clean and well aired.

There is a *Conversations* house, or general gathering place for strangers in the lower town. It is a spacious building, where the gambling rooms used to be; but since play has been prohibited the attempt has been made to provide other attractions. Up stairs there is a music room, a card room, a billiard room and a large reading room, provided with German, French and English papers. Down stairs there is a cafe and a large dining room, where a *table d'hote* dinner takes place each day.

Another house, called *Fremden Wilkomen*, is an excellent place to dine *a la carte*.

There are a good many little shops on the narrow streets. At some, books are sold or lent, at some drugs or millinery; but at most shells, photographs of the island, feather goods and little fancy articles.

There is a large bath house with Russian and swimming baths, and there is a telegraph and a Postoffice. All the other houses down below are, I think, lodging houses with the exception of a beer hall or two.

The upper town is much the same, but there are one or two hotels, the church, school, churchyard, light house and Governor's house. For this little island still belongs to England, who took it away from Denmark about seventy years ago; and an English Governor rules over the little colony. At present His Excellency is a half pay Colonel of the English army, and it affords some amusement when, upon occasions of State, he dons his full dress; for it is the scarlet uniform of the army complete from head to heel. Hypercritical people think it comical to see and hear the clinking spurs upon the boots of a Governor of an island where a horse was never seen.

Upon referring to my English Colonial Directory I find that:

"The Government consists of a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council." The Parliamentary grant is £1,100 and the Government house is kept in repair. The population is 2,030 and the area, including the sandy bathing ground, is three-quarters of a square mile. An extensive dominion!

There are only one or two trees of any size on the island, but some of the houses have quite little flower gardens, and the plain on top of the rock is partly planted with potatoes, partly devoted to the pasturage of the goats and sheep which, with the exception of poultry and a few dogs and cats, are the only domestic animals maintained by the colony.

A DAY'S ENTERTAINMENT.

An account of how I spent a day there I think may serve to give you an idea of the place.

I got up at eight o'clock, and, according to the prevailing German custom, had bread and butter and coffee, then walked over to look at the bulletin board in front of the telegraph office, after which I sauntered down to the beach. The male population of Heligoland all wear long boots, straw hats and light-blue shirts or blouses by way of outside garments. They all smoke in the morning and want to know if you don't want a boat for a row round the island. Facing the sea on the little beach is a restaurant with long verandahs. There are also benches scattered about and a pavilion for a band. There I waited, watching the people, and admiring the enterprise of a fisherman who, having caught a Devil fish the night before, was now exhibiting the ugly creature, whose mouth he had propped open with a stick and within it had placed a saucer with a few coins, meant as nest eggs. He politely explained to me that this fish had a pouch in which he stored his food, after catching it, until it was quite full. He would then retire from business for eight days, at the end of which time, the pouch being empty, a new haul would begin. I was impressed with this instructive lecture and added my mite to the contents of the saucer. By this time my friends appeared, and getting into a boat we sailed for the sandy island to the east. With a fair wind this can be reached in five minutes, but we took at [illegible] place. This landing place was an [illegible] and practical one. It consisted of [illegible] of long and very heavy wagons [illegible] upon which gang ways were laid. [illegible] re run down into the water far [illegible] permit the boat to come up to [illegible] Sometimes one, sometimes two [illegible] these wagons have to be used, [illegible] the state of the tide and of [illegible] a useful movable pier of any [illegible] gth can at once be improvised [illegible] ns. A number of bare legged [illegible] wait the arrival and assist the [illegible] itors and collect the ferry and [illegible] ets, for whether you go in [illegible] od boat or use the large pub[illegible] e, you are obliged to pay for [illegible] or the good of the commu[illegible]

[illegible] island presents a curious [illegible] approach it. It is a long [illegible] of which is overwashed by [illegible] n the very centre is a little [illegible] and more steady ground, [illegible] staurant stands. On either [illegible] beach extends. To [illegible] ittle distance, the long [illegible] ry boxes on wheels marks [illegible] g place. That of the [illegible] ar to the right and mark[illegible] manner, save that the number of boxes is greater.

THE BATH IN THE SURF.

Upon arriving my friends and I went across to bathe. From a man on the strand we hired two bathing trunks, and then each entered an unoccupied box. The bathing men wheeled us down to the edge of the water, and we were soon enjoying a battle royal with the superb surf. It was the first surf bathing I had since many years ago at Cape May,—all the European sea baths I had hitherto tried having been smooth water. It is needless to say how delightful I found it. After the battle was over I went back for a promenade around

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRAZER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 21, 1876.

With Saturday we reached the close of a dull, spiritless week in financial matters, and are still in about as dull and depressed a condition as we have been during the entire summer. The demand for loans at the banks has been quite moderate, but little current acceptable paper having been made. The banks have an ample supply of funds, but are very careful as to their use, preferring to make less rather than to risk an unreliable paper.

The real estate market continues dull, there being, practically, no definite and clearly defined market. Dullness, relieved by the expectation of better times, constitutes the prevailing situation.

—The Cincinnati *Price Current* says:

"The reports which come from the country through our leading merchants are favorable for a fair trade during the autumn season. Stocks of goods everywhere in the country are light, and the wants of the people, even on an economical scale of expenditure, will be greater, because of the restrictions which they have imposed upon themselves during the past year or two. There is an absence, in any speculative feeling, and nothing in the markets of leading articles which would justify the expectation of any large advance in prices of any of the articles of prime necessity or of luxury, so that a steady course of the markets, which is the most favorable to a prosperous trade, is anticipated, and purchases will be made with caution, and not in large quantities at any one time, so that an even and steady course of trade will be the result. A large number of failures during the past three years has greatly reduced the number of country traders, and as most of those now in business are in a solvent condition, and, although their profits will not be as large as they were accustomed to make in times past, they will have less to contend with and they will doubtless be able, with careful management, to make something more than a living. Nature has been bounteous in supplying good crops of all the cereals, and while prices will doubtless rule low the exchangeable value of farm products will in most instances be as great as it has been. For instance, a bushel of wheat at 90 cents will buy as many yards of calico at 7½ cents per yard as it would three years ago with wheat at $1.50 and calico at 12½ cents. The profit on the wheat is less and the profit on the print is less, but the result to the producer of the wheat who is the consumer of the cloth is the same. The merchant and the manufacturer make less money, but the farmer is no worse off. The same principle runs through the whole course of trade. The farmer has been obliged to sell his wool this year at lower prices than he has accepted for many years, but he obtains compensation in being able to buy woolen goods at even a greater relative reduction in price. His corn, if the present prospect of the crop holds good until the harvest, will not bring a large money return, but it will probably buy as much of most of the articles which he consumes as it would in three years to come. Low prices do not press as hard upon the farmer as upon the merchant or manufacturer, but the latter also have some compensation in the reduced expenses of living. When business does not yield large profits there is less disposition to speculate, and trade runs on in its natural and even course."

—The abstract of the reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, giving the condition of the National banks of the United States June 30, 1876, shows important changes in six items of the account. There has been a large reduction in bonds to secure circulation and in circulation, in loans and in individual deposits, and in United States certificates for deposit of legal-tender notes, while there has been a large increase in United States bonds on hand and in specie. The New York *Tribune*, in reviewing these figures, remarks that the decline of circulation has really been more closely indicated by the withdrawal of bonds deposited than by the circulation as reported by the banks, since there remain outstanding many millions—on the 30th day of June over $36,000,000—for which legal tenders have been deposited and bonds withdrawn, though they have not yet come in for redemption. Since the report of September, 1875, just before the panic, the amount of bonds withdrawn has been over $49,000,000, representing a circulation of $44,000,000. But only since last October has there been any shrinkage of loans or deposits. From September, 1873, to October, 1875, though the circulation decreased nearly $21,000,000, the loans and not decrease, but on the contrary increased $40,000,000. To those who fancy, as the Democratic platform and Governor Tilden's letter show that some persons do, that the increase or decrease of bank credits depend upon the increase or decrease of circulation, this fact will be surprising, and should be instructive. Those who are not wholly befogged on the subject know that there is no necessary connection between circulation and credits, and that contraction of circulation by no means necessarily produces any decrease in credits, but, on the contrary, naturally tends to an increased use of those commercial substitutes by which ninety per cent. of all business is transacted, and through which credit is made to take the place of cash.—*Phila. North American.*

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Eagnus Plaum to Dr. G. F. Flower, August 9, 1876; lot on Hazlewood avenue, Twenty-third ward, city.....$1,000
John Smith to F. R. Brunot, August 7, 1875; lot on South avenue, Penn township.....$1,100
S. Sauer to J. G. Sauer, July 18, 1876; one acre in Baldwin township.....$500
N. Miller to M. Goetz, October 17, 18 3; two lots in West Tarentum.....$370
Improvement Trust Co. to T. Brown, May 5, 1876; lot in Charlt rs borough.....$600
J. H. Hare, Sheriff, to the Home Mutual Building and Loan Association, March 20, 1875; interest of F. Sullivar to lot on Carpenter's alley, Eighth ward, city.....$27
Same to same, March 20, 1875; interest of Paul Ferguson to lot on Webster street, Thirteenth ward city.....$1,000
Same to same, March 20, 1875; interest of Henry Hunter to lot on Meadow avenue, Thirteenth ward, city.....$1,000
Same to same, March 20, 1875; interest of James Verner to lot in Thirteenth ward, city.....$1,000
John Murray to J. M. Hartford, May 21, 1872; lot in McLain & Mackey's plan.....$450
B. Kommer, guardian to A. Fisher, August 14, 1876; undivided lot in twenty-eighth ward, city.....$183
A. Fisher to B. Kommer, May 20, 1876; above lot.....$1,000
M. Trick to A. Fisher, May 20, 1876; ½ of above lot.....$630
Improvement Trust Co. to Mary Grey, Aug. 12, 1876; lot on Park avenue, Twenty-second ward, $1,200
Same to Charlotte A. Methodeth, August 26, 1876; lot on Park avenue, Twenty-second ward.....$1,200
Patrick Cayle to P. and J. Coyle, August 5, 1876; lot corner Fifth avenue and Wylie street, Third ward, city.....$5,000
James Grey et al. to Sarah A. Stewart, January 1, 1876; deed in partition.....$1
Thomas G. Gibb to James McI. to, June 10, 1876; two lots on Stockton street, Fifteenth ward, city.....$1,000
D. Henry to S. C. Hood, February 7, 1876; lot on Rebecca street, First ward, Allegheny.....$700
Paul selfrie to D. McDonald, July 1, 1876; lot on Centre avenue, Twentieth ward, city.....$775
R. H. Fife, sheriff, to Truman Cheesebrough, June 22, 1876; interest of C. H. Love in four lots in Arlington.....$30
Same to Mary Wilson, July 22, 1876; interest of H. Love to H lots in above plan.....$247
Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	116¾	5-20's 1865-coupons..121	
U. S. 6's 1881, coupon	116½	10-40's	116¾
" 1865	116¾	Currency 6's	126½
" 1868 new	115¾	New 5 per cents	117¼
5-20's 1867	119¾	10-40's coupons	115¾
	SALES.		
N. Y. Central	66¾	Ohio & Mississippi	19¾
Erie	18¾	Union Pacific	62
C. C. & I. C.	88¾	Toledo & Wabash	7½
C., R. I. & C.	93	Harlem	137½
St. Paul	36¾	Adams Express	111
Do. Pref	69	American Express	61
Michigan Southern	53¾	U. S. Express	65
Do. Central	70¾	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	85¾
Northwestern com	38¾	Quicksilver	12¾
Do. Pref	61¾	Fort Wayne	102½
Rock Island	108¾	Maryland & St. Jo.	11
Cleve. & Pitts	92¾	Panama	120
Pacific Mail	34	Iron Mountain	17¾
Western Union Tel.	78¾		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (B)	49¾	Cen. Trans (B)	44¾
Reading (B)	44¾	Mingo R. R.	14½
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	120¾	A. V. M. R. 7.30 (B)	101¼
Oil Creek (B)	18¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	94
Lehigh Valley (B)	56¾	N. Pacific bonds (B)	—

NEW YORK, August 19, 1876.

Money closed easy at 1@2; prime mercantile paper 3@4. The customs receipts were $376,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $90,000. The clearings were $82,000,000. Gold closed at 110¾. All the sales of the day were at 110⅛@110 3-4.

The following is the weekly bank statement:

Loans, increase,	$ 263,600
Specie, decrease,	1,218,600
Legal tenders, decrease,	1,098,900
Deposits, decrease,	508,500
Circulation, decrease,	559,300
Reserve, decrease,	2,190,575

Governments were dull. There is a steady inquiry for railroad bonds for investment, and full prices are generally current. State bonds are quiet and nominal. The imports of dry goods in the past week were $5,000,000. The produce exports were $4,000,000. The stock market was steady at the opening, and Michigan Central, New Jersey Central and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western advanced ½ to ¾ per cent. Subsequently, however, prices declined ½ to 1½ per cent., the latter in Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, which fell off from 90¾ to 91½. New Jersey Central declined from 69 to 69½, Michigan Central from 41½ to 40¾, Lake Shore from 53⅝ to 53⅜, St. Paul preferred from 68½ to 68¾, and Western Union from 71½ to 71¾. At the second call the market was firmer, and prices showed a recovery of ¼ to ½ per cent. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western rose to 92¼, Michigan Central to 41, St. Paul preferred to 69¾, Western Union to 71¾, and Lake Shore to 53¾. The fluctuations during the afternoon were only ¼ to ⅜ per cent., and call for no special comment. The transactions aggregated 52,000 shares, as follows: Lake Shore 8,200, St. Paul 4,300, Western Union 5,600, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 17,000, New Jersey Central 4,200, and Michigan Central 8,500.

Governments. — United States Coupons 1881, 119½; 5-20s '65, 114½; do. new, 115½; do. '67, 119½; do. '68, 121; new 5s, 117½; 10-40s, 116¾; coupons 119½; currency 6s, 126¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 48; do. new, 48¾; Virginia new, 25; do. old, 25; Missouri 6s, 107.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 71¾; Quicksilver, 12; do. preferred, 15; Pacific Mail, 24; Mariposa, 6¼; do. preferred, 7; Adams Express, 111; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 85; American Express, 61; United States Express, 65¾; New York Central, 106½; Erie, 14½; do. preferred, 26; Harlem, 137½; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 58; Panama, 130; Union Pacific, 63; Lake Shore, 53⅜; Illinois Central, 89½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 92¾; Northwestern common, 38¾; do. preferred, 63¾; C. C. C. & I., 40¾; New Jersey Central, 58; Rock Island, 106¾; St. Paul, 36½; do. preferred, 68¾; Toledo & Wabash, 2; do. preferred, 2; Fort Wayne, 103½; Terre Haute, 10½; do. preferred, 113½; Chicago & Alton, 102; do. preferred, 108¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 19¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 92½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 17½; Missouri Pacific, 5¼; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 22½; Indiana Central, 3½; Burlington & Quincy, 120; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 11½; Central Pacific, 110; Union Pacific, 105½; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 95½; do. land grant, 104½.

LONDON, August 19.—Business at the Stock Exchange has been very inactive during the week. English funds have shown dullness, and home railways, under the operation of unfavorable traffic returns, have been flat. In the foreign market a majority of the movements have been upward, although the best prices of the week were not maintained to the close yesterday. Americans were very firm, both Erie and Illinois showing an advance. The market to-day is very quiet, and the changes few and unimportant. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £5,000. In consequence of the financial crisis there will be a general run on the banks here yesterday, and they were compelled to close their doors. Several will suspend payments. The Bank of Portugal is also closed. All suspending banks have assets in excess of their liabilities. The present embarrassment is solely due to the scarcity of silver coin. Supplies of the precious metal are expected from London, and it is thought that on its arrival the crisis will terminate. Private advices received from Lisbon announce that the Government has issued a decree for the suspension of all engagements for two months. Consequently the financial crisis is considered over. This arrangement gives the embarrassed banking institutions time to determine the best course to adopt. Liquidation, however, seems unavoidable in many cases.

LONDON, August 19.—Consols, 96 7-16; 5-20s '65, 106; do. '67, 109½; 10-40s, 117½; new 5s, 107½; New York Central, 97; Erie, 13; do. preferred, 21.

PARIS, August 19.—Rentes 106f 50c.

FRANKFORT, August 19.—United States now 5s 103½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 19, 1876.

There is nothing to report in regard to the leading merchandise markets. General business continues dull, but we are in hopes that trade will pick up within the next few weeks, notwithstanding the outlook at present is not very favorable. Additional failures recently have had a bad influence, and confidence has been disturbed again in consequence.

APPLES—Very dull; quotable at 75c@$1.25 ₩ bbl for Baldwins, and $1@1.50 ₩ bbl for Jerseys, by the car load.

BERRIES—Sales of Black, Elder and Whortleberries at $1@1.25 ₩ bucket.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for prime, but common and medium grades continue dull; prime to choice sold packed, 18@20c; do. roll, 20@22c; choice creamery, put up in ice, 27@29c.

CHEESE—In fair demand, with sales of prime Ohio factory at 8@9c to the trade, and 9@10c in a jobbing way.

EGGS—The supply of fresh continues light, but there is an abundant supply of old stock, and a good deal of it has been sent to the river within the past week. Fresh receipts, guaranteed as such, 11 @12c.

FLOUR—There is a fair local trade, and standard brands continue to bring full prices, although the general tone of the market is weak, as the feeling prevails that lower prices are only a question of a little time. We continue former quotations.

Red winter wheat flours	$6.00@6.50 ₩ bbl.
Amber wheat flours	7.00@7.50 "
Spring wheat flours	5.75@6.25 "
Patent process and fancy white wheat	8.50@8.50 "
Rye flour	4.50@4.75 "

GROCERIES—There is nothing new to report in the grocery business. Fine Coffees are reported firmer at the seaboard, while roasting grades are easy. Teas rule steady, showing an advance. Rice and prices are firm but unchanged. Green Teas are quoted firmer, and choice N. O. Molasses is held with considerable firmness.

RICE.

Carolina	6¾@8¾
Louisiana	6¼@6¾

LUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12 a
Crushed	12¾ "
Granulated	11¾ "
Powdered	12¾ "
Standard A	11¾ "
Standard B	11¾ "
Standard Ex C	11¼ "
Ref Yellow	10¾@10¾ "
N. O. new crop	8¾@ 9¾ "

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 a70
Prime	60 a65
Fair	55 a60
Dark	45 a50

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65
Fair	60
N. O. strictly prime	62
Demara	50a55

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35a6 85
Gunpowder	45a6 90
Imperial	40a6 90
Japan	40a85
Oolong	35a85
Southong	35a75

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23 a
Prime Rio	21¼a22
Good Rio	20 "
Old Gov Java	32 "
Rio (in pkgs)	20
R Rio (loose)	19
Mocha-Java	36

GRAIN—There is a fair milling demand for 100,000 lbs XX Ohio fleeces at 38@40c; 40,000 lbs Western fleeces at 33@35c; 10,000 lbs medium Ohio at 36c; 4,000 lbs unwashed Wisconsin at 25c for medium; 2,000 lbs XX Ohio, 3,800 and 3,000 lbs washed delaine, 10,000 lbs medium unwashed fine delaine, 5 lbs. 1 fleeces, 30 bags No. 1 pulled, 50 bags extra, 25 do lambs', 40,000 lbs Texas at 23c; 4,000 do fine, 7,000 lbs do. 29c; 12,000 lbs do. 14@22c; 120,000 lbs do. at 16@18c for Western, and 19@20c for Eastern; 100 bales spring California 29@34c; 525 bales shedded Cortes skins, not prime, nominally unchanged; shade on track, for mixed to prime yellow. Rye dull even at the recent sharp decline; quotable at 85a88c.

HAY—New crop loose from country wagons, $8a11; according to quality. Baled $12a15 on track.

MILLFEED—Bran reported dull at $14a12 per ton; seconds and shipstuffs, $14a15; middlings and chopped feed, $18@20.

POTATOES—Irish in fair supply and very dull; quoted at $1a1.25 per bbl. Sweets selling at $4a4.50 ₩ bbl for Baltimores, and $4a4.50 ₩ bbl for Jerseys.

SEED—Timothy dull at $1a1.50 per sack, as to quality and condition.

PLUMS—Quotable at $5.50a6.50 per stand of two bushels.

PROVISIONS—Lard and Mess Pork weak. Sugar-cured Meats still in steady demand and prices are well sustained, but the general tone of the market is weaker.

Hams—Ex S C ₩ lb	—
Do. Canvassed	15¾
Shoulders Ex S.	—
Do. Canvassed	10¾
B'fast Bacon S. C.	—
Do. Canvassed	14¾
Dried beef Ex S. C.	—
Do. Canvassed	16
Beef Tongues ₩ pr. doz	90
Bacon Shoulders	10¾
Smoked Rib sides	11¾
Clear sides	12¾
Mess Pork ₩ bbl	$20.00
Short Cut do	20.00
Lard, prime leaf, tcs	12
Lard, Ref for summer use—in tcs	12½
Do. ½bbls	13
Do. bkts	13½
Do. 5 lb caddies	14¾
Do. 3 lb do	14¾
Do. 3 lb pails	15
Do. 5 lb do	14¾
Do. 6 lb do	14¾
Ham Sausage	—

SEEDS—Timothy seed is lower; sales reported at $2.20 ₩ bu. Nothing doing in Flax or Clover seeds.

TALLOW—Dull; No. 1 city rendered 8@8¼c; do. country, 7a7½c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 19, 1876.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week, as well as those of preceding week also:

ARRIVALS.

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	107 cars.	414 cars.
Hogs	107 "	178 "
Sheep	25 "	123 "
Total	239 "	715 "

CATTLE.

Of the 407 cars reported for the past week, 268 cars were through and 139 cars local, against 247 cars of through, and 167 cars of local last week. Sales, 8,267 head, last week, 2,723 head.

There was a slightly increased supply on sale this week, but with an increased inquiry trade was fairly active and prices pretty well sustained; as noted in our report of Thursday, some dealers reported a slight decline on common stock, but salesmen generally quoted prices for all grades without changes as compared with last week. That trade was more active is evident from the fact that notwithstanding there was an increased supply there were but few shipped on in first hands; indeed, everything has sold just about as fast as it arrived, and during the latter part of the week the supply, particularly of good shipping grades, was scarcely equal to the demand.

The demand for stockers was rather better than usual, but with a very fair supply there was no improvement in prices; it is worthy of notice that, taking current rates as a basis, stockers are bringing all, if not more, than they are worth as compared with fat cattle. Moreover, as before noted in these columns, fat cattle have been selling all this summer for but little, if any more, than they cost last year. There were some Texans on sale, and we are cognizant of sales having been made at 2¾a3c ₩ lb; there have been but very few of these cattle and here this year, which, we presume, may be attributed to the abundance and low price of native.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime, 1,400@1,500 steers	5.00a5.25
Good, 1,200@1,300 steers	4.75a4.90
Fair, 1,000@1,100 steers	4.00a4.25
Stockers, according to quality	3.25a3.60
Bulls, Cows and Stags	1.50a3.00

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The receipts have been considerably below those of the two preceding weeks, and with a diminished supply and an average demand trade was more active and during the latter part of the week prime fat stock brought an advance of 15a15c ₩ cwt. There was but little inquiry for common or scalawag stock, and the market for this particular grade was as dull as ever; those who come here with sheep of this character expecting to obtain anything but scalawag prices will certainly be disappointed. The inquiry was, as it has been for some time past, chiefly for good fat sheep, and these were picked up quickly—about as fast as they arrived at full prices. There is a continued fair demand for stock Ewes, but salesmen report that the most of those coming forward are rather common in point of quality. Our latest advices at this writing report New York and other markets closely dealing with prices for good stock higher, and without there should be an oversupply, we look for a fair market next week again.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 84a100 lbs	5.00a5.25
Good 84a90 lbs	4.75a4.90
Good 76a80 lbs	4.25a4.50
Fair 70a75 lbs	3.75a4.00
Common 70a75 lbs	3.00a3.50
Scalawags, ₩ head	1.00a2.00
Lambs, according to quality	3.00a5.00
Stock Ewes, ₩ head	2.00@3.00
Lambs, 40a50 lbs	3.25a4.50

HOGS.

There was a fair demand to-day considering the hot weather, but prices as compared with Wednesday and Thursday were lower; United certificates, $2.05a2.07½; immediate shipment, $2.90a2.92½.

REFINED.

There was no change in prices as compared with Friday—market steady. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 9a9½; New York, 10¼a10¾; on cars here, 11¾a12¼. Price to the home trade has been fixed at 16c.

OIL BARRELS.

In steady demand at $1.30 for countries, and $1.45 a1.50 for city make, as to size.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Bushnell	Gaffney & w	467
"	Crystal & w	461
"	Eagle & w	491
"	Brilliant & w	1,199
"	Iron City & w	1,202
"	Brilliant & w	911
N. W. Stevenson	Central & w	1,619
S. Craig	Brilliant & w	743
Total		7,097

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
American Oil Co	Brough Mck & Co	402
Brilliant O W	Warden, F. & Co	507
Total		1 211

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY AND B. AND O. RAILROADS

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co	Phila. 2,274
J. A. McKee & Son	Warden F & Co	do. 250
Lockhart & F	Do	do. 104
H. S. A. Stewart	Do	do. 200
Total		2,828

THE WOOL TRADE.

New York.

The general verdict still appears to be in favor of a strong, healthy market, and very few of the trade take an adverse stand. The supplies on hand are considered expected not large, the demand continues fair, with manufacturers making no serious objections to ruling cost, and wool evidently in doing quite as well, in proportion, as other staples. This disposition to talk buoyantly, to which we have before referred, has not as yet fully subsided, but this is the natural result of changes for the better, such as has taken place since the new crop commenced to move, and must work itself gradually. The conservative feeling of leading dealers do not consider the outlook one warranting the reinstatement of extravagant ideas, and whenever a full bid is made and a good clear margin shown, the disposition is favorable to allowing stocks to move out. There is no doubt a considerable accumulation remaining in the country, and though owners are looking for very extreme rates, it is deemed advisable to allow their stocks to move out a little and test their strength before submitting longer such immense quantities as many firms have accumulated. Capt. H. L. Lee was out on Friday. He is hardly himself again yet.

A MEMPHIS dispatch under date of Friday, says: The T. P. Eckert came up this evening, having raised the large sunk by the Grank Lake a few days since. The hull of the barge is but little damaged, but over three-fourths of the cargo was saved in a damaged condition, only 150 tons was unsalvaged. 400 bales of hay and a lot of oats were thrown into the river being out of her coating. There are still over 2,000 bbls of flour in the hold, and the extent of its damage is not known.

A LATE New Orleans paper says: Captain C. H. Arthur has a bid from that well known Pittsburgh firm, Jacobus & Nimick Mf'g Co., by which they propose to build him a boat of the following dimensions, say 164 feet long, 33 feet beam, 6½ feet hold, engines 8 feet stroke and 15 inches diameter, 2 boilers 24 feet long and 40 inches diameter, full cabin, and all to be completed and in running order in 60 days from the date of closing contract. Captain Arthur as yet is undecided whether to build or buy, but he is bound to have a boat at all events by the time business opens in the fall in the Ouachita trade.

RIPLEY Bend. All of a sudden we find ourselves famous. Last night the city Sabbath. Three excursion boats, with music and banners, and festive crowds aboard passed our place last Sunday. Quite a number of our respectable citizens protest against this Sabbath desecration, claiming that it has a degrading and demoralizing effect, and that boats should at least respect the moral sentiments of the people from whom they have derived the bulk of their support. On any other day than Sunday, excursionists would receive the most hearty good will, but it would take a stretch of conscience on the part of our quiet people to say "Amen," under the circumstances.

FIRE BRICK, SEWER PIPE

A. HARTUPEE,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE BRICK,

Of any desired size and shape. Also

Every Variety of Tiles,

For Gas Works, Refineries, Stoves, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Beds and Furnaces.
Finely Ground Fire Clay always on hand

OFFICE,

CORNER FIRST AVE. AND SHORT ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARDWARE.

LANE BROTHERS

POCKET KNIVES, Razors and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, SHEARS AND CLOCKS

Fingers, Knife Files, etc.

Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
Our Liberty & State Street

WHOLESALE HARDWARE

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

JOHNSTON & DONN

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

AND

Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents,

Offices, No. 16 sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and corner of F and 8th St., Washington, D. C.
JOHNSTON & DONN make examinations as to the patentability of inventions; give opinions as to value of Patents; prosecute infringements and defend Patents. Established 1859.

PLOW WORKS.

Keystone Nut and Bolt Works.

F. M. HASLETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLOW, CARRIAGE

And Machine Bolts, &c.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Corner Main and Cherry Sts., Allegheny.

BRIDGE WORK.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE COMPY

BUILDERS OF

Iron and Wooden Bridges,

Wrought Iron Turn Tables, Roofs, &c.

OFFICES—Cor. Forty-first and Harrison streets Pittsburgh. No. 918 South 4th street, Philadelphia

HAVANA CIGARS—A FRESH INvoice choice brands Havana, Key West and Fine Domestic Cigars, just received and for sale by the thousand or at retail, by

JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

CIDER—25 BBLS. CHOICE REFINED CIDER just received and for sale by

J. B. CANFIELD,
110 Water street.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tires, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,

Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,

W. J. Hammond,

Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa

NOTICE—WE HAVE IN STOCK THE largest assortment of Fruit Jars, Jelly Tumblers and Preserve Jars to be found in the city. Also 28,000 lbs of Sealing Wax to arrive on Tuesday, July 11th, all of which we are prepared to offer in the trade at hard pan prices. Would suggest that now is the time to send on your orders, as prices owing to the rapidly increasing demand must necessarily advance. Very Respectfully,

J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
189 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

NEW CLOVER HONEY—75 BOXES extra quality White Clover Honey, from Fayette county, just received and for sale by

J. B. CANFIELD,
110 Water street.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

THE stage of water last evening was 4 feet 3 inches, a rise of about 16 inches as compared with Saturday. There was considerably more water than it was expected there would be on Saturday. The weather was quite pleasant yesterday, the thermometer did not rise much above 86.

THE Whale received 3,000 kegs of nails at Middleport.

THE Nail City arrived at Wheeling from St. Louis on Friday.

CAPT. JAMES REES, JR. arrived from Memphis on Saturday.

THE Fairchon was to have left Cincinnati for this port on Saturday.

THE Laura L. Davis has been chartered to carry Deffaven's circus.

GALLIPOLIS collected $1,180 wharfage in the three months ending July 15.

THE Vint Shinkle, Memphis to Cincinnati, has 432 bales of cotton for Pittsburgh.

THE Jno. L. Rhoads is announced to leave Cincinnati for New Orleans on Wednesday.

THE Cumberland river has been at a boating stage all summer—a thing never before known.

CAPT. THOMAS POE, after being laid up for some time in St. Louis, is able to get about again.

THE Exchange arrived on Saturday, and started back yesterday morning with a very fair freight list.

THE R. E. Lee, while unloading at New Orleans, broke her fore and aft hog-chain, and had to go in dock.

THE little steamer Freddie was sold by the marshal at Cairo, last Wednesday, to Walker & Nellis for $109.

THE report circulated in several of the papers that the R. E. Lee had parted her fore and aft hog chain is untrue.

THE underwriters having permitted Capt. Ryan to screw the Shipper's Own; the Bermudas is bringing her machinery to Evansville to trade for smaller machinery.

ALEX. TAYLOR, an old Landslide Irish gentleman, but who for some years past, has been a resident of Indianapolis, passed through on Saturday, on his way eastward.

THE wife of E. D. Dixon, an Upper Mississippi River pilot, accidentally poisoned herself in Cincinnati, on Friday night, by taking an overdose of laudanum. She has recovered.

CAPT. ROBT. ROBINSON, an old-time steamboatman, but who for a number of years past has been engaged in other avocations, is thinking of going back to steamboating again.

THE two inspectors appointed and granted licenses last week as follows: Peter Stutz, Middleport, pilot and captain; John Watson, Middleport, engineer, and Ben Webster, Gallipolis, engineer.

THE hull of Capt. Postal's new Arkansas river steamer arrived from the boat yard on Saturday, and is moored in the Allegheny, in front of Roes' machine shops. She will be completed as rapidly as possible.

THE steamer David Sinton was due last evening; as will be seen by card, she is announced to leave for Cincinnati this P. M. She is of very light draft, and can go almost loaded down on the present low water.

A GALLIPOLIS paper of Wednesday says: Capt. Jonathan Hamilton has brought suit against the owners of the Luella, claiming $80 damages for turning the Gazelle and a flatboat adrift. The case comes for trial to-day.

D. WASH FLOYD, clerk of the Arkansas river steamer Gov. Garland, is here on his way to the Centennial. He reports that the Garland has proven herself to be one of the best boats ever built for the Arkansas river trade.

THE St. Louis *Republican* has been informed "that John Hartupee, engineer, has severed his connection with the Grand Republic, and is succeeded by David Hill, late of the James Howard," but "would hardly credit the report."

MOSES MELLEN, first mate of the Red Wing, died of cholera morbus on the 16th inst., on board at Winona, Minn. He resided in Davenport, and had been Captain of the Tidal Wave, of the Diamond Tow Line.

THE Louisville *Courier* says: The beautiful and gorgeously-furnished bridal chambers on the new Bob Lee, remarkable to relate, were first occupied by two old maids, one of whom took the cholera morbus and also like to have died, and the other never slept a wink. It is said!

A NEW ORLEANS exchange of the 15th says: Com. Kountz left for St. Louis last evening. One of the objects of his visit was to interview our discharging clerks, and arrange for the discharging of a good many of the old hands. Many, however, of them were the gentlemen contracted with. He also had a talk with the labor contractors, skid and tarpaulin men, but we believe nothing was definitely settled. Capt. H. L. Lee was out on Friday. He is hardly himself again yet.

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RIVER PACKETS,

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

MONDAY, August 21.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID PASSENGER STEAMER

DAVID SINTON.

TIFF STRIDER.....Commander

Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

G. H. GHRIEST, or
S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON,
Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

Regular Ironton and Pittsburgh Weekly Packet.

Leaves Ironton every Thursday.
Leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday at 12 M.

THE NEW AND LIGHT DRAUGHT

SALT VALLEY.

SAM. DeWOLF.....Master
JNO. KIRKER & CHAS. E. BUCHANAN, Clerks

Passengers by the "Salt Valley" with through Tickets, will be transferred to the R. R. Packets and arrive at Cincinnati Thursday morning.

Freights and passenger rates as low as the lowest. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

GEO. H. GHRIEST,
J. M. HITCHCOCK, or
S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON,
Wharfboat, foot of Wood St.

SMITH & SHEPLER,

CELEBRATED

Feed Water Boiler Washer.

PATENTED FEBRUARY 29, 1876.

This improved Heater and Washer has been approved by the National Board of Supervising Inspectors, in session February, 1876, and also by practical Engineers on the steamboats Whale, Rover, Seven Sons, Maggie Mills, Invader, and others.

J. B. SHERIFF & SON,
Manufacturers,
68 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

BROWN & BLACK,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And dealers in all kinds of Produce, Flour, Grain, Feed, &c.

No. 193 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

REFERENCES—R. Patrick & Co., Bankers, Pittsburgh; C. Yeager & Co., Dry Goods and Notions, Pittsburgh.

The Only Grain Warehouse in Pittsburgh with Steam Elevator and Track Connections.

LAING & M'KALLIP

Commission Merchants,

And dealers in Grain, Feed,

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are higher barometer, cool, northeast to southeast winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

Iron City College.
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, now in session. Students received at any time. Address for circulars J. C. Smith, A. M., Principal.

BASE BALL.

Local Notes of the National Game.

The game at Hazelwood on Saturday afternoon, between the Morning Glories and Evening Stars, composed of reporters of the morning and evening journals, ended, in six innings, in the defeat of the former by the very neat score of 39 to 26, as follows:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6
Morning Glories	1	9	2	2	9	2–26
Evening Stars	8	3	6	3	8	11–39

At Union Park on Saturday the Browns defeated the Wallace club by a score of 4 to 3. They evidently don't understand as well as the reporters do the art of increasing their score.

The Wheeling reporters are red-hot over the second defeat of the Standards of that city, on Friday, by the Alleghenys. They blame it all on the umpire, Frank Curry, who has forgotten more about base ball than any Wheeling reporter ever knew. Rec. what's the odds? Let the heathen rage. A Wheeling reporter, it is said, don't know a base hit from a fly catch.

Hagan, of the Alleghenys, has been engaged by the Standards, and will play with them during the remainder of the season, commencing to-day.

The Alleghenys leave this morning to play their games at Indianapolis, Columbus and Springfield.

A SHOCKING DEATH.

A Little Boy's Head Blown Off.

At Harrisburg, on Saturday morning, John F. Dively, a lad thirteen years of age, was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun. It seems that an army musket, heavily loaded, had been around Mr. Dively's house for some time. That morning one of his sons took it into the yard and attempted to discharge it, but for some reason or other it would not go off. He placed it inside the doorway leading from the rear room on the first floor to the second story, and started off. Between seven and eight o'clock another son, John F. Dively, aged about thirteen years, told his sister he was going out, and she should hunt his hat for him. He entered the door at the entrance to the stairway in which the gun had been placed, and closed it. In a few moments his sister heard an explosion, and upon opening the door found her brother lying upon the floor dead, with the entire top and back portion of his head blown off, the brains scattered over the floor, the walls splattered with blood, presenting a terrible spectacle. From the appearance of the face it is supposed that he placed the muzzle to his mouth to blow in the barrel of the gun to ascertain if it was loaded, and in attempting to see if the air came through the tube he knocked down the hammer. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

I. O. O. F.

A Stirring Evening Address by Secretary Nicholson.

On Saturday evening Mr. James B. Nicholson, Past Grand Sire of the I. O. O. F. of the United States, and at present Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, addressed a large meeting of Odd Fellows from the three districts of Allegheny county in the hall of Mechanics Lodge, No. 9, Germania Bank building. The assemblage was a very large one, the capacity of the hall being taxed to its utmost to admit all who desired to hear the gentleman. He spoke for an hour and a half, but notwithstanding the length of his speech the interest it created was at no time broken, and he received the continuous and undivided attention of his hearers. His remarks were devoted to an exposition of the general principles and benefits of the order, exhibiting its rise and progress, and also to the duties of those who belong to it. Mr. Nicholson adds oratorical grace to strength of mind and a thorough knowledge of his subject, a combination that could not fail to win him attention and applause. He leaves to-day for Westmoreland and Greene counties to visit the lodges in those districts.

The lodges in this district are making extensive preparations for the jubilee at Philadelphia next month, which many from here expect to attend.

COMPLIMENTARY.

Official Thanks to the Fourteenth Regiment.

The final dress parade of the Fourteenth regiment at Camp Anthony Wayne was witnessed by a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen who bestowed unstinted applause upon the movements of the soldiers. At the conclusion Adjutant Howe, after reading General Pearson's order No. 16, read the following:

HDQ'RS. FOURTEENTH REGIMENT, N. G. P., CAMP ANTHONY WAYNE,
NEAR PHILADELPHIA, August 13, 1876.

General Orders No. 10.

With great pride and satisfaction the Colonel commanding refers to general orders No. 16, headquarters Sixth division, N. G. of Pennsylvania, August 13, 1876, and at the close of a very pleasant tour of camp duties to personally thank each and every officer and man of the command for faithful attention to duty, for gallant bearing as soldiers and gentlemen. Under the rigid and exacting scrutiny of visitors from all parts of the State you have added greatly to your already honorable record and made for the Fourteenth regiment a reputation not excelled by any organization of the National Guard. Few more brilliant triumphs and joys of Camp Anthony Wayne.

By command of Colonel S. W. Hill.
D. M. HOWE, Adjutant.

EXPLAINS HIS POSITION.

A Card from Superintendent Bullock.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Your reporter as he interviews me in Friday's paper has gotten a little mixed in his report. He said "there is a rule in the Home against receiving foundlings." I never said this, but suppose he got it in this way: We were talking about the children when the question came up about women being discharged and leaving their children, and he asked me if such was the rule. I told him there used to be a rule of the Board prohibiting women leaving and not taking their infants, but that now it was not strictly followed out. Foundlings always have and always will be received at the Home and be as well taken care of as they well can be, which is right. I never "admitted there was a conflict of authority" between Messrs. Jones, Montooth and Secretary Braun in the matter of the discharge of certain women and children of the Home, but the great idea I had while talking to him was that it was against my idea of right to keep children in the Home that were able to know and understand right and wrong, but that they should be in some place where they would not come in contact with a certain class that are unavoidably sent to the Farm, whose influence over them could not but be detrimental to their morals. Hopeful that you will put me right upon the record,

I remain yours, &c.,
WM. S. BULLOCK,
Superintendent Pittsburgh Poor Farm.

PERFORATING A PUGILIST.

The Shooting of Tom. Sullivan at Steubenville.

Tom. Sullivan, a gentleman well known to pugilistic fame, in this city, and a resident at Saw Mill run, was shot at Steubenville on Friday night, in the saloon of Mark Ford, and it is thought fatally injured. He went into a saloon and called for a drink, and at the same time inviting two other persons to join with him. The drinks were furnished by Bayless, the bar-keeper, and after the party drank, Sullivan gave him to understand that he didn't intend to pay for them. Bayless insisted on pay, and then Sullivan got mad, began abusing him and the whole house, and threatened to clean out the establishment from pit to dome. About this time Ford interfered and shoved Sullivan out through the lattice doors a few fees from the main door in the front of the saloon, and tried to get him out of the house on to the front street. This proved no easy task, according to Ford's statement, and he soon found himself landed against the counter with considerable violence. Ford then went back into the main room of the saloon, when Sullivan followed him, throwing off his coat and repeating his threat to clean out the house. By this time there was no person left in the saloon but Ford, Bayless and Sullivan. The latter made a move to strike Ford, when Ford threw a pop-bottle at him and struck him about the breast. Immediately after Ford fired the shot, which took effect in his right side, and put a stop to further belligerent movements. After the shot was fired Sullivan went toward the door and either lay or fell down in the anteroom near the front entrance. Ford was arrested and held in $1,000 bail for trial. He is a son of "Pap" Ford, the old English sport whose acquaintance here is very extensive.

A dispatch received at this office at one o'clock this morning stated that Sullivan was still living last evening, but that he was not expected to survive until daylight.

Notice.—For some time past many of our customers have been disappointed in not getting what French bread they wanted at our retail department, No. 18 Fifth avenue. We have increased our facilities and will endeavor hereafter to have a full supply for all.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.

THE FIRST TEMPLES.

Yesterday's Exercises at Castle Shannon Camp Meeting—A Fine Day and a Fair Attendance—The Sermons—The Tennesseeans Coming—Good Prospects for a Satisfactory Revival.

Yesterday was an exceptionally fine day for out-door religious exercises—neither too hot nor too cool, with a bright sun, fleeting, fleecy clouds dotting the heavens in fantastic shapes, but bearing no portent of coming dampness, and the cerulean ether, seen through the rifts, taking on a deeper tint of blue, it was a day to cause one to forget the petty ills of life, and lift up the heart in thankfulness to the Omnipotent for the many blessings vouchsafed to man. And it was a day, too, when to leave the smoke-canopied limits of the city, and spend the hours in religious devotion amid the sturdy columns and green architraves of "God's first temples," was a double pleasure. It is then no matter for wonder that hundreds, and even thousands, sought the confines of the picturesque grove at Castle Shannon, to join in the exercises of the Methodist camp meeting.

MORNING EXERCISES.

The exercises of the first Sunday of the meeting commenced with a prayer meeting at 7 o'clock, led by Rev. M. H. Sutton. This was held in the prayer meeting tent, a rather roomy structure of muslin walls, back and a little to the left of the main stand. The proceedings were quite interesting, and engendered a devoutness of feeling well fitting the participants for the day's labors.

At 8 o'clock Sabbath School was held, conducted by Rev. T. P. Scott, President of the Association. The lesson was the regular series of the Berean Lesson Leaves.

At 9 o'clock love-feast commenced and was continued until 10 o'clock. It was a season of great good to the devout who took part, strengthening brotherly ties, and giving added zeal to the members.

An intermission of one hour then took place, and at 11 o'clock the thousands on the ground gathered to hear the Rev. John Cowl, D. D., deliver a sermon. The text was Malachi, third chapter and tenth verse: "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in Mine house, and prove Me now herewith, saith the Lord, of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it."

The reverend gent eman divided his discourse into three heads:

First. Our tithes must be brought to the storehouse now.

Second. In doing this we prove Him.

Third. The proof satisfactory and glorious.

The sermon was one of the finest efforts of the gifted and eloquent preacher, and was listened to with the closest attention by the large throng that had gathered to hear him. Under the first head he forcibly and logically presented the necessity of involving upon all to give the Lord not only of their earthly substance, but their hearts and beings—a lifetime of devotion.

Under the second head the promises of Jehovah were referred to, and the certainty of earthly happiness and eternal joy mentioned. But it was in treating the third division of the discourse that Dr. Cowl displayed to the full extent the eloquence and which he is so greatly gifted. His deep thoughts his striking metaphors, his apt similes, his well-chosen and brilliant language, awakened admiration in the minds of his hearers, and carried conviction to their hearts.

IN THE AFTERNOON.

After Dr. Cowl's sermon, and the accompanying exercises were concluded, another intermission was had to allow the audience to seek physical sustenance and recreation ere again commencing the religious duties.

At half past one o'clock the horn once more sent its sound echoing over the grounds, and the people gathered to hear Rev. Motts, of the Evangelical Association, who talked in an informal way, for perhaps half an hour. Singing and prayer was had almost up to the hour of three, when formal exercises again took place.

The first hymn was "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," which was sung by almost the entire congregation, producing a good effect. Rev. Colhouer, Secretary of the Association, then led in prayer, followed by that grand old hymn, "Rock of Ages."

Rev. Colhouer then preached from the 27th chapter of Matthew and 22d verse, middle clause: "What shall I then do with Jesus, which is called Christ?"

The sermon was treated under the following heads:

First. What we can not do.

Second. What we can do.

Third. What He can and will do with us.

The discourse was both logical and eloquent, and kept the audience in satisfied interest from the beginning to the close. It was just such a sermon as suited the occasion and the audience, and will do much to aid the cause for which the meeting is held. The morning sermon having been more especially directed to believers, the afternoon discourse, the speaker announced, would be to the unconverted, and his remarks were therefore of the nature indicated.

After the sermon was over singing was kept up until after five o'clock, and was then only stopped for supper.

THE EVENING SERMON.

At seven o'clock the stand was again occupied, and the attendants gathered about to hear a sermon from Rev. G. G. Westfall This gentleman took for his text the 18th verse of the third chapter of 1st Peter: "For Christ also hath once suffered for sins, the just for the unjust, that he might bring us to God, being put to death in the flesh, but quickened in the Spirit." This was treated under the following heads.

I The nature of the Sufferer. (1) Human. (2) Divine. (3) The two natures united.

II. The nature of His sufferings. (1) Voluntary. (2.) Of immense magnitude. (3.) Substitutionary—for us.

III. The glory that should follow: (1.) To indicate God's law. (2.) To provide salvation for man. (3.) Christ's resurrection. (4.) The world-wide message of the Gospel. (5.) The final glorification of His people.

The Rev. Westfall is known as an eloquent and logical speaker, and the foregoing sketch of the plan of the discourse will show that it was a masterly effort in the subject was exhaustively treated.

The audience was not quite so large as at the morning and afternoon exercises—many had gone to their homes in Mine house, and there was less attentive than were the others. Lack of space and time, principally the latter, prevent us from giving a synopsis of the sermon, but it is safe to say, and to add to, as no mere synopsis would give an adequate idea of the effort.

When the sermon was over the crowds still lingered about, and singing and prayer was kept up on the preacher's stand and in tents until ten o'clock—the hour for retiring. The songs of praise and the sounds of prayer were then hushed, and the stillness of the night and slumbering animate nature settled over the grounds.

MINOR MATTERS.

It was estimated that there were at least 4,000 people on the grounds during the day. About the boarding tent carriages and other vehicles were thickly clustered, but not to the extent that it is said they have reached in former years. To be sure many persons who were present were in with the motives of curiosity or pleasure, but still the large majority were attracted by religious sentiments and scrupulously observed the day.

Rev. Dr. Bates, of Baltimore, an eloquent and well-known divine, will reach the camp to-day, but when he will preach is not announced.

The celebrated Tennesseeans, a body of colored singers, will be present to-morrow, and remain during the meeting. They are all devout Christians, and their musical ability is well known. Their presence and their presence will sensibly increase the attendance of worshippers.

Rev. W. R. Parsons, D. D., of Warrenton, Ohio, a minister who has an extended reputation for eloquence and abilities as a revivalist, will be present one day this week—probably Tuesday.

The prospects that much good will be done are very fair even now. Four or five conversions have already taken place, and it is stated a deep religious feeling is prevalent.

The prominence of "youth and beauty" among the crowds was very noticeable yesterday. But the absence of levity and unbecoming conduct was no less striking. Most excellent order has been preserved throughout so far.

CRUSADING.

The Ladies Invade a Beer Garden That is in Full Blast.

The ladies of the Women's Christian Temperance Union went to work in earnest yesterday afternoon. At their regular Sunday afternoon meeting it was announced that a saloon garden, on Fifth avenue and Diamond alley, had the entrance doors on the latter thoroughfare wide open, and that beer was being sold as on week days. The ladies therefore concluded to adjourn to the establishment and try the efficacy of prayer in stopping the performances.

Shortly after five o'clock the proprietors of the saloon, and the numerous Germans, were astonished to see a goodly number of ladies filing in, and take up a prominent position in the attractive apartments.

Mrs. Governor, immediately after their entrance, led in prayer, and then proceeded to address the crowd. She was followed by Mrs. Morgan, who urged the drinkers to stop their evil practices, and forsake the fountain bowl. The audience was quite respectful and attentive, with the exception of four roughs at one of the tables, who kept mocking the ladies, and during their performances they are requested by Alderman Humbert to desist, when they became exceedingly boisterous, and for a time it looked as if a first class row was imminent. They were finally quieted, however, without any disagreeable results.

No liquor was sold while the ladies were in the establishment, and after a half-hour's stay they adjourned without having effected any perceptible good.

Life Insurance.

Before insuring your life, examine the merits of the CONVERTIBLE LIFE POLICY of the *United States Life Insurance Company* of New York, which presents features suited to all ages and conditions. Full particulars given by

J. PALMER O'NEIL, Manager,
66 Fifth avenue.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Saturday.

U. S. Circuit Court.
(Before Judge McKennan.)

E. A. L. Roberts vs. N. V. Pulver. Injunction awarded and attachments heretofore granted to be dissolved upon payment of costs of attachments by defendant.

Same vs. Brandley Bros. Injunction granted.

Same vs. Stanley Moorhead, F. Tack, A. Tack. Injunction granted.

Same vs. John Shirley. Injunction granted.

Same vs. Frank M. Coombs. Injunction granted and attachment heretofore awarded to be dissolved upon payment of costs by defendant.

Same vs. J. A. Gartland, G. R. Kemp and D. C. Gruntz. Final decree and injunction awarded.

John S. McMillin et al. vs. J. P. Smith. Motion for a preliminary injunction argued by Bakewell and Kerr for plaintiffs, and Cox & Cox for respondent, and further argument adjourned to September 9th.

Common Pleas No. 1.
(Before Judge Stowe.)

Farmers' Deposit Savings Bank vs. W. C. Boyd. Rule granted on the purchaser to show cause why the sale of the Boyd property should not be set aside.

Commonwealth *ex rel.* vs. John Watson. Petition presented asking that the Court issue an order on the committee of defendant's estate to allow sufficient money for the support of a minor child of which Thomas P. Howard is the guardian. Rule to show cause allowed.

Robert Hunter was appointed District Assessor of the Fourth district of the Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

On application of the Monongahela Valley Camp Meeting Association, the court appointed seven special policemen for the Association. These appointments are made in accordance with an Act of Assembly of March 23, 1876, empowering camp meeting associations to employ policemen. This is the first appointment made here under this law.

Thomas Barrett was appointed election assessor of Killbuck township, no one having been elected.

Nicholas Ivers vs. Magdalena Myers. Libel in divorce on the ground of desertion. Subpœna awarded.

Sarah Duffey, by her next friend vs. Bernard Duffey. Libbel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Orphans' Court.
(Before Judge Hawkins.)

Estate of Rebecca Prescott, deceased. Real estate allowed to be sold.

Estate of Fred. J. Hauck, deceased. Administrator allowed to sell real estate.

Estate of George Kengle, deceased. Widow's appraisement confirmed nisi.

Estate of Samuel McClean. Time of return of sale extended until the 26th inst.

Estate of Elizabeth M. Davis, deceased. Order to sell real estate.

Estate of Isaiah Dickey, deceased. Petition for citation ordered to be filed.

Estate of Michael Hagmair. Guardian *ad litem* appointed.

Estate of George Enirich, deceased. Widow's appraisement approved *nisi*.

Estate of Eliza Arnold. Petition to sell real estate allowed.

Estate of Wm. Reno, deceased. Report of sale confirmed absolutely.

Guardians were appointed in the matters of the estate of Sarah Ann Hunter and the petition of Ira Patterson.

Estate of John B. McCune. The time for return of sale extended.

Petition of Alex. Black, guardian. Sale of real estate allowed.

Estate of Geo. Henry. Order for citation allowed.

Ann B. Lacock was appointed guardian of minor children of John Dutch.

Estate of Geo. Sickman. Petition and rule for the payment of certian money into hands of administrator dismissed.

Court Brevities.

JAMES A. WING, of Crawford county, filed a petition asking that he might be adjudged a bankrupt.

E. A. GLADDEN, brick manufacturer, of Greene county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy.

REUBEN BRINY, of Armstrong county, filed a petition with Clerk McCandless asking for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy.

THE will of John Lambre, deceased, of West Deer township, dated June 5, 1876, and naming Samuel G. Brown, of Hampton township, as executor, was filed in the Register's office for probate on Saturday.

ANOTHER tack has been taken on the Mayor. The attorneys, having succeeded in releasing from the workhouse all the prisoners sent up for vagrancy on *certiorari*, are now turning their attention to those committed for disorderly conduct, in the way of appeal. J. S. Haymaker, in Common Pleas No. 1, on Saturday, filed an appeal the case of William Todd, recently convicted of disorderly conduct before the Mayor, who sentenced him to pay a fine of $25 and costs or undergo imprisonment in the county workhouse for thirty days. The appeal was allowed.

IN the matter of the *quo warranto* proceeding of the Commonwealth *ex rel.* vs. Magee vs. W. C. McCarthy, Mayor, Mr. Magee filed a replication to the Mayor's answer. In former proceedings Mr. Magee asked to file both a demurrer and a replication to answer to Mr. McCarthy's reply. The question having arisen whether he could file both, the Court decided that he could not, and he was allowed to withdraw the replication without prejudice and rest the case on the demurrer. The replication is now filed in order to have the papers in proper shape for the Supreme Court.

A BILL in equity was filed in Common Pleas No. 1, Saturday, on behalf of Nancy Jane Potter, against Adam Potter and A. H. Bauman, assignee of Adam Potter, asking that they be restrained from selling a piece of land in North Fayette township. The bill sets forth that thirty-five acres, was purchased for $2,000, of which sum Mrs. Potter, who is the wife of Adam Potter, paid $1,716 out of her own personal estate; that the deed was made to her husband at her request for the purpose of buying on the land, with the understanding that he was to give her a mortgage or other security to protect her interest, which he failed to do. It is further claimed that the sale is not upon the mortgage given by her husband, and to which she gave her consent, but for the purpose of raising money to pay off his general creditors. Besides the husband has other real estate in the county, and she believes that his assets are sufficient to pay his debts without resorting to the sale of this tract.

POLITICAL.

Notes of Recent Republican Doings.

The Republicans of the Thirty-fifth ward, effected the organization of a marching club on Saturday evening. The officers are: Captain, Wm. M. Harris; First Lieutenant, Wesley McDonald; Second Lieutenant, George Lewellyn; Third Lieutenant, W. F. Hood; Sergeants, J. B. Thompson, James Carmahan, Louis Mattern, and David Geiger. The club will be attached to the West End battalion, Capt. William Erwin, commander.

The Hays and Wheeler marching club of Mansfield, Chartiers township vicinity, of which W. J. Glenn, is Captain, met at the armory of Company K, in Mansfield, Friday evening, and perfected a permanent organization by electing W. G. Bigham, President; W. F. Fuller, Secretary, and A. S. Rowland, Treasurer. The club numbers about fifty men. A committee was appointed to procure uniforms, to report tomorrow night.

The Allegheny Grand Central Marching Club met on Saturday evening. Several able speakers made addresses, and one hundred and two men enrolled themselves in the marching club. The following officers were then elected:

Captain, G. W. Boyd; First Lieutenant, John W. Jenkins; Second Lieutenant, Henry Jones; Third Lieutenant, Charles Francis.

The club will meet again to-morrow evening at seven o'clock. All are invited.

Republicans of the Third ward, Allegheny, will meet this evening at the old school house, to form a Hayes and Wheeler Club.

The Republicans of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will meet at the Ann street school house to-morrow evening, for the purpose of organization.

The Republican County Executive Committee will meet to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon. A full attendance is requested.

In some eight or ten districts of the county the Registers have not yet returned a list of voters to the Commissioner's office, as required by law.

Ex-Governor Pollock and Hon. Wayne McVeigh will soon visit this vicinity, and address the Republican voters of the county.

A special meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club, of Allegheny, will be held this evening. It is desired that there be a full attendance.

TOO SHARP FOR THEM.

Copper Plate Thieves Trying to Deceive an Officer.

Shortly after six o'clock yesterday morning officer Atkinson saw two men driving down Chestnut street, Allegheny, with a wagon which had a rather suspicious look. He stopped them, examined the vehicle and found it partially filled with corn husks, which the men said they were going to empty into the river. The officer then let them go, but suspecting that all was not right he followed and watched them. He saw them throw the corn husks into the river and then carry something up from the bank and put it in the wagon. Satisfied that something was wrong he summoned Lieut. Syllenberg and officer Weir, and arrested the men and took them to the lock up where the wagon was found to contain one hundred and forty copper plates, used for coffee boiler bottoms, worth about $60. The parties arrested were Eldie Wadsworth and David Hunt. The former is quite well known to the police. The wagon was found to belong to Edward Nau, and yesterday morning he also was arrested. Last evening the plates were identified as having been stolen from Parks' steel and copper works, in this city, which was broken into on Saturday night. The parties will have a hearing this morning.

THE OPENING DAY.

How the Exposition Building Looked on Saturday—The Interior Improvements—Fine Prospect of Eventual Success—A Superb Display of Paintings—The Attendance.

The second annual exposition of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute of this city was thrown open to the public on Saturday. All the space in the building is not yet occupied, but it has been taken, and in the course of a few days it will doubtless be filled up, and the display will then, possibly, be as imposing and handsome as it was last year. This exhibition has not generated the lively interest that the first one did, and for that it would be easy to give many reasons, but the people are looking for results now and not asking for reasons. Notwithstanding the lack of enthusiasm the managers have been working hard and faithfully to win success and they are confident that they will do so. In that opinion the unprejudiced will be inclined to concur after they have taken a look at the many improvements that have been made, and weighed the matter fairly and impartially in their own minds. We believe that as soon as floral hall is completed, and all the displays arranged and put in order, the building will look handsome, and be visited by as many thousands as it was last year.

A musical blast from the horns of the Great Western Band just after the hour of noon proclaimed that the Exposition was open and ready to receive visitors. Several hundred passed through the doors during the day and evening. While none were ushered in with any flourish of trumpets, many were impressed with the belief that "success" is destined to be again written in behalf of the Exposition when the doors shall have been shut upon the closing day.

A COLLAPSED BALLOON.

A balloon ascension was to have been one of the features of the opening, but an unforseen accident prevented the observance of that part of the programme. While being inflated on Friday night the traveler of the air collapsed, and as inflation, however may be thought of it in regard to the currency, is absolutely essential to aerial navigation, the ascension had to be postponed until the supply of gas could be renewed and the balloon repaired. It might not be amiss to suggest to the management the propriety of securing the services of Sam. Cary, the inflation candidate for Vice President in these aeronautic enterprises.

Among Saturday's most notable displays were E. & C. Maginn, crackers; McDonald, caramels and candies; W. D. Wood & Co, sheet iron; Culmer Spring Co., springs; D. M. Jenkins, teas and fruits; Atwood & McCaffrey, pipes; Paine, Ablett & Co, oils; Joseph Horne & Co, dry goods, notions and fancy goods; Lee, Marshall & Co, woolen goods; Elaine; Rumberger, Gregg & Co, woolen goods; S. Bradley & Sons, woolen goods; Lee, Marshall & Co, woolen goods; Matchett, Mayer Bros; Graff & Hague and John B. Herron & Co, stoves, tinware &c; J. R. Taylor, wire work. In addition to these there are carriages, mowing machines and other agricultural instruments, machine tools, household appliances, furniture, sewer-pipe &c. The gentleman exhibiting carriages succeeded in selling two of them on Saturday and have already amply repaid for what trouble and expense he has incurred.

The puffs of white steam from the escape pipes in the roof of Power Hall tell the visitors in search of warmth that the place is ready to show the spectator what they can do in the way of exerting their power in a smooth and noiseless way. Colonel Robert Bakewell expresses his belief that in point of interest this department will not be found behind any of the others.

Mr. Clarence Johns, one of our best known and vivacious artists, has charge of the general supervision of the Art Gallery. Pictures were pouring in upon him on Saturday and he was making good use of every moment in getting them properly hung. Over a hundred are already in position and so artistically have they been placed with reference to light that the very best effect is obtained and the admirable points of the paintings shown to the best advantage. We are assured that this year's display in the Art Gallery will unquestionably surpass that of last year, and even if it should prove as fine it alone will be worth the price of admission.

BY GASLIGHT.

The freshly kalsomined white walls have a dazzling effect under the hundreds of glittering gas jets, and contrasted with the beautiful colors that are displayed upon the floor the effect is also a very pretty one. The Great Western Band occupied the balcony in the center during the evening and executed the following airs:

Quickstep—"God Save America".....
Overture—"Semiramide".....Rossini
"Down the Suwanee".....S. C. Foster
Grand Selection from the Opera of Siradella.....Flotow
Overture—"L'Espair Du L'Asace".....A. Herman
Sweet By and By".....Arranged by A. Adams

The first day was in full play, the ground having been turned on at noon. Floral hall, although incomplete, was thrown open and visitors there had the satisfaction of taking in the fine display of flowers, while the half-finished cascade and the mounds and plants which surround it. This department promises to be one of the grandest features of the Exposition. Its fine sheet iron, is one foot deep and about twenty feet in circumference. In its center is a fountain. At its farthest edge immediately underneath the dirt takes on, which will be intended to support a bank of flowers and plants, over which the water will fall in its descent to the lake. Bowlders are heaped up around it, giving it the natural appearance of a rock. The water will be supplied by an engine in the main building having a capacity of a thousand barrels per hour. Mr. Bochman, who has charge of the floral department, engages to have it completed by this evening.

Every person who entered the building took care not to depart until they had seen the Art Gallery. The pictures already hung, and they do not constitute one-third of the whole number, make a fine show around the four walls of the main apartment. Over two hundred additional pictures, belonging to the Hazeltine collection, are now in transit for the exhibition. They are nearly all European paintings, having been imported from Florence, Munich and other art centers of the old world. Some will arrive to-day, others to-morrow, and Mr. Johns says that by the middle of the week the display will be complete.

NOTES HERE AND THERE.

The balloon ascension is promised for two o'clock this afternoon, as it is thought by that time the rent can be securely sewed up and the vessel inflated.

It should be borne in mind that the admission fee is only twenty-five cents, and will remain at that figure until the first of September.

Machinery Hall will start up this week, there being some additional consignments to bring in yet.

The basement in the building has been abolished.

The telegraph offices have been opened at Press Headquarters for the accommodation of those who may need the service of electricity.

By the way, wonder what has become of Mr. Keating, who figured so prominently a year ago in connection with the reception and entertainment of the members of the press? Those were gorgeous plans he harbored then.

The fountain is much finer and more elaborate this year than last, and is entirely new. The water is thrown against a plate glass suspended from the ceiling, forty-five feet above the floor, and the effect by gas light is grand.

Exhibitors ought to hurry up and get their houses in order.

Col. Munro reports that all the space in Power Hall is taken, and that manufacturers are getting their exhibits ready as rapidly as possibly.

The displays that are completed look really very fine. A very small proportion, however, are finished. The managers say that the building will be reasonably full by Wednesday.

From one to two thousand persons visited the building on Saturday afternoon and evening.

DETERMINED TO DIE.

An Alleghenian to Whom Life Had Lost Its Sweetness—His Bogus Attempts at Suicide.

On Saturday night, about nine o'clock, Christopher Young created great excitement on Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny. It appears that his wife had left him and gone home to her father's house not far away. Christopher, after imbibing a little, called on her and asked her to return home again, which she declined to do. He then threatened to commit suicide. He drew a revolver from his pocket and snapped it at his head five times, but it would not go off, so he retired to the side of Spring Hill and sat down to fix the weapon, determined to shoot himself dead if his wife would not go home with him. At this time officer Heinrichs was notified of the affair and he arrested Young and started towards the lock-up by the way of Sandusky street. On the way down the avenue the prisoner declared that Mayor Phillips should have none of his money, and he drew out $35 in silver and threw it among the crowd. The officer succeeded in gathering up several dollars of it, but the crowd got the balance. At the lockup he was carefully searched and everything that could be found about him taken from him. He was then placed in a cell still threatening to kill himself. Captain Wilson, fearing he might do so, sent Turnkey Askey outside to watch him. The latter saw him with a knife in his hands and feeling for his throat, as though to find a good place to insert it. The turnkey hastened into the cell to take the knife from him, but on searching him he could not find it. Upon examining the cell he found it hid in a corner. Officer Heinrichs then inspected the revolver he had taken from the prisoner, and found it only loaded with powder and wads. At the morning hearing Mayor Phillips fined him one dollar and costs, which he paid, but said that he would kill himself yet. His wife then appeared, and the difficulty between them was straightened out and she went home with him.

Oysters.
Ask your grocer for the
STAR BRAND.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce will hold a meeting this afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

....Carncross & Dixey's minstrels will appear at the Academy of Music next Monday evening and remain a week.

....Rev. Percival Beckett is the McKeesport minister who is reported to have eloped with a young Monongahela City lady. He had a wife already.

....The alarm of fire about one o'clock Sunday morning was occasioned by a fire in a frame stable on Butler street, Eighteenth ward. The loss was trifling.

....The election in Plum township on the question of a division of the township was a very exciting and closely contested one. The result was 114 for and 112 against division.

....Fish Commissioner Hewitt is understood to have said that he cannot find in Western Pennsylvania a single spring that can be made available for trout hatching. That's funny.

....The man who got that Wheeling *Intelligencer* was in the office again yesterday. He looked pale, haggard and care-worn. His days are evidently numbered if he persists in reading that paper.

....City Engineer Dempster is of the opinion that the bridges which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in its contract with the city agreed to build, will not be completed during the next year.

....At a meeting of the School Board of the Eleventh ward, Saturday evening, Miss Annie M. Russell was elected Teacher in the grammar department. She will have charge of the highest grammar room in the school.

....A collision occurred on the B. & O. railroad on Friday afternoon at Mt. Savage junction between train No. 10 and a coal train on the Pennsylvania & Cumberland road. The damage was slight, and no one seriously injured.

....A horse owned by B. Welker, liveryman on Carson street, South Side, ran away with a buggy to which it was attached on Smithfield street, Saturday evening. He crossed the Suspension bridge, at the south end of which the buggy was demolished.

....Snyder and Sharpley, amateur scullers, contested on Saturday evening on the Allegheny river, from the Suspension bridge to the Mechanic street bridge and return, for a keg of beer. Sharpley won by six lengths. Snyder "beers" his defeat very well.

....Two horses attached to a pedlar's wagon ran away on Brownsville avenue Saturday evening and the vehicle collided with one of the abutments of the railroad bridge at the intersection of Carson street, demolishing it and severely injuring one of the horses.

....The pardoning of "Bull" White a few days ago, is being discussed by our good citizens and it may be necessary to ask Gov. Hartranft for the names of the citizens who asked for this man's release. It is one of the outrages that will not be tolerated in this Centennial year.

....Some of the striking miners who have been compelled to leave their houses are encamped on the Youghiogheny river, opposite Moore's distillery. The tents are constructed by excavating rooms into the hillside and covering the entrances with boughs of trees, blankets, etc.

....The surviving members of the old Fourteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry, will meet next Thursday evening at the City Controller's office to fix a day for their annual reunion. The 17th of September had been decided upon, but it turns out that that day is Saturday. Kittanning is the place of meeting.

....A slight fire occurred about half-past seven o'clock last evening in Marshall & Dickson's foundry, in the Ninth ward. The paint had been heated like a stove in the centre which they spilled on the floor, and the vapor arising from it was ignited by a lamp. The fire was extinguished before any damage was done.

....Shortly before four o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was sounded in Allegheny from box 12, occasioned by the discovery of fire on the roof of No. 142 Franklin street. The fire was extinguished after causing damage to the amount of about $75. It originated from a spark. The house is owned by Mr. Weaver.

....A member of Select Council called at the Mayor's office Saturday, and requested the clerk to give him a certificate setting forth that he was a member of the City Councils. He proposes visiting the Centennial, and doubtless desires to go in an official capacity. He was referred to the City Clerk as the proper person to give such certificates.

....*Lippincott's Magazine* for September is one of the best numbers of that excellent literary magazine we have seen. Those who have or have not visited the Centennial will find in this perfect presentation of the salient features of the Centennial Exposition, with a finely descriptive letter press. The several other articles are of a high literary order, and it is particularly worthy of purchase and preservation.

....An insane man, whose name is unknown to the authorities, was found Friday morning in the office agent's office in a state of nuidity, and was committed to jail by justice Davidson. He had been seen in the woods on Thursday, and an effort was made to capture him, but he fled from them, which were found some distance from him, but it was unsuccessful; neither could he be induced to eat. He refuses to speak, and appears to be deaf and dumb, or thought. He will be sent to Dixmont.

....An Alleghenian, weary of and disgusted with matrimonial life, recently sold his wife for $25. The purchaser paid $5 down, and took his purchase home with him on credit. Everything was perfectly satisfied with her new husband, and made herself so useful that he concluded to keep her. He therefore, during the week, called upon her former husband and paid him the remaining $20 in the presence of several witnesses. Both were perfectly satisfied with the whole transaction.

PERSONAL.

***Dr. Templeton, of this city, was visiting at Westminster last week.

***Mr. E. J. Young and Harry Fish have charge of the Exposition ticket office.

***Kate Claxton, who will open the season at the Opera House, is a very handsome woman.

***Rev. Alexander Clark, of the *Methodist Recorder*, arrived home from his European trip on Saturday.

***Hon. J. H. Hopkins will deliver an address on Wednesday before the anti-discrimination meeting to be held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms.

***Jimmy Kennedy is home again. He says he can now wait resignedly until the next Centennial gives him an opportunity to go to Philadelphia once more.

***Mr. W. H. Armstrong, the courteous baggage master at the Connellsville depot, while on a fishing excursion recently to the Juniata river caught an eel six feet four inches long and weighing ten pounds five ounces.

***Hon. H. E. Ohrt and Professor Hannibal Jeperson, Danish Commissioners examining the American system of railways, were in the city on their way to Washington, Pa., to speak at the Republican meeting to be held at that place this evening. General Koontz is one of the best talkers in this State, and will do good work for the Republican party this fall.

....Officer Thomas, of Allegheny, arrested two men for prowling around the alleys on his beat, and acting suspiciously, at an early hour yesterday morning. They gave their names as James Smith and Frank Crosby. They will have a hearing before Mayor Phillips this morning.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THERE were eleven cases at Mayor Phillips' and twenty-one at Mayor McCarthy's hearing yesterday morning.

JOHN ROBINSON was sent to the work house for sixty days yesterday morning by Mayor Phillips, for